e Mining Immal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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2163.—Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

JAMES H. CROFTS. STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, AND MINING SHARE DEALER, No. 1, FINCH LANE. CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1842.

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se in all the principal COTTON SPINING Shares.
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Monthly and Daily Price Lists issued.
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Closing quotations.
February 2.
Buyers, Bellers,
4. 834 ... 2 34
44 ... 54
7174 824
2554 ... 2714
24 ... 34
254 ... 34
254 ... 34
254 ... 34
254 ... 34
3 ... 34 Last four dividends, per cent. tral

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for Consols, £4 3s 9
ovent, £3.
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100 Plynlimmon.
5 Roman Gravels.
55 Tankerville.
1 Van.
15 Wheal Crebor.
20 Wheal Agar. | 25 Aberdaunant. | 5 Great Laxey. | 30 Parys Mountain. |
5 Assheton. | 10 Grogwinion. | 10 Pennant. |
30 Bodidris. | 50 Glenroy. | 60 Fennerley. |
30 Cardiff and Swansea. | 20 Holmbush. | 5 Rom'in Gravels. |
50 Chontales. | 25 I. X. L. | 35 St. Patrick. |
15 Chapel House. | 50 Javali. | 5 Tankerville. |
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FOREIGN BONDS.—Portuguese and French Rentes are being extensively bought for investment.

Egyptian, 73, Turkish. 35, 71, and Argentine, 88. The amount of "cover" necessary for opening fortnightly accounts in these may be ascertained on application.

RAILWAYS.—The principal business is centred in Caledonian, North British, and Great Eastern. The dividend of the former is expected to be good; that of the latter can hardly be considered disappointing.

MINING.—The most promising Progressive Mines are Pandoia, Pennant, North Laxey, Rookhope, and West Tankerville, in all of which a large business is being done. It is in Progressive Mines, of course, that the large profits are made, but Great Laxey, Roman Gravels, Van, and others pay good dividends at their present prices.

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DODIDRIS LEAD MINE.—Shares now in demand at 1 to 1\frac{1}{4}.—

The prospects of this undertaking are most encouraging, and the mine, although now only sunk to a shallow depth, bids fair to become of equal importance to its neighbour, the celebrated Minera, and other well-known rich lead mines in the same district. There is every indication that as development progresses, and greater depth is attained, the lodes already opened upon will largely increase in their yield of ore. Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Endean, Fisher, and Co.

COTTON SPINNING SHARES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS at the

Star				***				***	***		to £	
Royton	***	***	***	***		***		***	***	238		25
Shaw	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		***	21/2		2
Windsor	***	***	***						***	278		3
Central S	pini	ning	***		***	***	***	***	***	23/4		3
Greenacr			***	***		***			***	41/2		5
Green La		***	***		***					78	1	80
Twist			***	***	***		***	***	***	251/		25
THE THE	20	TRECT	T 72 73		CTM			TO	ACDA	DD C	OTTE	T

NOTICE.—We regret to find that some of our clients have been induced to PURCHASE LLANEWST SHARES, advertised in this Journal at low prices about two months since, and up to the present time have been unable to obtain the delivery of the same. Parchasers of these shares when offered at low prices will do well to see that the transfer is certified by the Secretary of the company, or the certificate attached before they part with their money. ENDEAN, FISHEE, AND CO., S. LOMBARD COURT, E.C.

Lectures on Practical Alining in Germany.

CLAUSTHAL MINING SCHOOL NOTES-No. II.* BY J. CLARK JEFFERSON, A.R.S.M., WH. SC. (Formerly Student at the Royal Bergakademie, Clausthal). [The Author reserves the right of reproduction.] SECTION I.

ON THE MODE OF OCCURRENCE OF THE USEFUL MINERALS OR MINERAL DEPOSITS.

The extension of a vein in the direction of its strike or dip is ex tremely variable; many lodes can be traced from one to three or even four and five miles in length, though not productive over the whole length. The lodes in the Hartz can be traced over a length of from eight to ten English miles. In America, especially California, some of the lodes attain the enormous length of from 40 to

50 English miles. The extension of lodes downwards is certainly in most cases mucl The extension of lodes downwards is certainly in most cases much greater than it is possible with our present knowledge and appliances in mining to follow them, and one usually follows a lode in the direction of its strike and dip only so long as it gives hopes of paying. It is seldom that a lode is followed in the direction of its strike through 200 furs, of dead ground, though it is quite possible that within the next few fathous the lode might become "quick." In the direction of the dip the increase in difficulties and cost may be come so great that, although the lode per se might be as rich as ever, it does not pay to follow it any deeper. At present the deepert workings at Clausthal, in the Herzog Wilhelm Mine, are over 700 fms., some of the workings being over 16 yards wide. It is probable that the present appliances are limited to a depth under 4000 ft., and it does not yet appear probable that that depth will eyer be doubled. Under circumstances it is pretty safe to conclude that lodes go much deeper down than it willever be possible to work them. It is doubtful if there is any single case of a lode being worke i downwards to the end—that is, the end of the fissure; such cases as have been cited of the wedging out of veins downwards or of one totally failing are due evidently to the fact of the varying width of a lole; and that the ore is never equally divided in a lade, being in many places totally wanting, and that the workings have been given up owing to the increased cost at that depth. So long as the fissure continues there is always the possibility of its increasing in width and containing ore.

The idea of "gash veins" (a name given to yeins which wedge out or closs at a comparatively short distance from the surface) often had much to do with the opinion of miners as to the wedg out of any particular lode, and in many cases has been applied with-

out sufficient grounds.

We shall now proceed to consider a few of the circumstances on which continuity in depth may be supposed to depend.

Fissures may be confined to one class of rock, from the fact that the force which may have been sufficient to produce fracture in the one class did not suffice to affect the adjoining classes of rock (or the upper rock may be a subsequent cover, and not contemporaneous). In such a case, when the fissure is from the surface, they come under the name of "gash veins." Thus, we see that we see that the class of ricks may exercise a most important influence on the extent of of rocks may exercise a most important numerics on the extent of a lode. It is seldom the case that the walls of a lode are parallel to each other for any distance either in the dip or strike, and for this reason:—As might naturally be supposed in beds of unequal hardeness any fracture which might be produced would be to form two smooth surfaces or planes, which, if slid upon each other in any direction, would remain parallel. If a mere opening of the ground were to take place then the thickness of the resulting lode might be expected to ratio the same thickness throughout, and the tax walls sted to retain the same thickness throughout, and the two walls of the lole, though not planes, might still be everywhere para. But mere fissures are seldom produced without one side of the but mere assures are sendom produced without one sate of the assure being moved to some extent (a throw up or down), so that the siles of the resulting lode are seldom parallel to each other for any distince. The effect of this in varying the thickness of a lode will at once be evident if we take a sheet of paper and cut it in any sinuous line, and then slide one portion of the paper upwards or downwards. In some places along the sinuous line the edges might touch each other, which would represent a supposed wed ing out of the value and in others the two edges would approprie without of the vein, and in others the two edges would approach without touching, and then widen out again. That this may cause a very considerable variation in the thickness of a lode will be evident when we remember that in some cases the throw may amount to as much as 500 feet. In some bles, however, even to very great depths, the average thickness remains throughout pretty nearly the same. As examples may be cited the Samson Mine, at St. Andreasberg, 410 fms. deep, and the Tre-avenn Mine, Cornwall, 340 fms. deep. It may be asked how far this can be explained from the fact of the rock through which the lode passes remaining the same? There appears to be no reason why if the ors is good it should not continue so until the character of the rock changes. It is not difficult to suppose the case of a vein rich at the surface existing in granite or any crystalline rock a ven rich at the surface calsang in a statistic that the rock itself may which continues to an unknown depth, to which the rock itself may reach, or, in the case of a lode in a stratified rock, that the beds dip at such an angle that the vein may exist in the same bed for an

The width of veins, as we have already indicated, varies considerably, from the thickness of a sheet of paper, as in the gold and tel-lurium clefts in porphyry at Offenbanya, in Transylvania. The veins in Cornwall and Devonshire are not very wide, generally 3 to 34 ft., sometimes as much as from 10 to 15 ft., and, in very rare cases, 30 to 40 ft. Their length seldom exceeds a mile. In the North of England the lodes vary from 6 in. to 6 ft., being on an average from 3 to 4 ft. wide. In the Hartz the lodes occur of considerable width, in which one, however, reckons the branches which lie close to the rincipal lodes, and are worked at the same time as these, thermaler sett, near Clausthal, is met with from 20 to 3) yards in ith, and even as much as 50 yards; the Burgstädter sett, which is somewhat to the north-west of the Silbernaaler set is 40 yards in idea, and the Lantenthaler Glick lode is as much as 80 yards in idth. The lodes are not very wide at Freiberg, seldom exceeding to 4 ft. wide, as three exceptions may be mentioned—the Hals-likely are to 4 ft. wide, as three exceptions may be mentioned—the Hals-likely are to 4 ft. wide, as three exceptions may be mentioned—the Three exceptions. brückner spat lode, from 10 to 13 ft. wide; the Louisand the Three Princes spat lode, from 6 to 9 ft. wide. The Veta madre, in Gua-naxuato, in Mexico, according to Humboldt, where the principal lode is joined by a side branch, is 105 to 175 ft. in width, and even self amounts to 90 ft in width; it has been traced along its over a length of 6000 fathoms.

A though it cannot be affirmed as a rule, still we usually find that reins are the longest. Generally speaking, the width ets 5 to 10 fms, and in the greater majority of instances widths lie between 2 in and 3 fathoms.

B.—The formation and contents of veins: According to our defini-on all true veins are fissures, which have become filled with mine-ls. It is possible that the formation and the filling up of these fisaures were independent phenomena, but in any case the formation fisaures were independent phenomens, but in any case the formation of the fisaure must have occurred first, whether it was immediately accompanied by the filling up of the fisaure or no. The cause of the fracture of the rock has been variously explained. According to Werner, the fissures are the results of a shrinking, as the stratified rocks were raised above the level of the sea, and became dry, or the sinking of a portion through its own weight, or of the shocks of earthquakes. Many geologists held them to be the result of the shrinking, due to the gradual cooling of the earth. Von Cotta, following Von Beust, emsiler that although it is possible that each of the above causes was sufficient, and may have been the real cause, the great majority of veins are the result of volcanic activity—or, in other words, of earthquakes. It is well known that even at the pre-

Being Notes on a Course of Lectures on Mining, delivered by Herr B. Vox GRODDECK, Director of the Royal Bergakademie, Clausthal, The

sent day similar fissures are formed by earthquakes, and often like sent thy similar insures are formed by stratiquings, and often fine veins in groups, which, in so far as they are the result of the same earthquake, are tolerably parallel. Indeed, it appears probable that the same cause which has operated in raising and depressing the strata—that is, in giving the strata its present inclined position—has produced the fissures, since we have in the latter case only to allow it to have had greater force. Between the dip of lodes and that of the surrounding strata one often finds such an agreement that it is evident what produced one might easily have produced. that it is evident what produced one might easily have produced

the other.

As we have already remarked, a lode is never ore-bearing through out its whole extent; the greater part of the contents are non-me-tallic, and in contradistinction to the ore are called "veinstone." Where the lode contains none but non-metallic minerals the miner is said to be working in "dead ground." The minerals which most usually to be working in "dead ground." The miner is which most usually occur as vein-stone are—quartz spar (calc spar, bitter spar, brown spar, manganess spar, spathic iron, heavy spar, fluor spar), witherite, apatite, arragonite, mica, chlorite tale, serpentine, augite, hornblende, granite, felspars (orthoc are, albite, oligoclase, labrad crite, scapolite), grante, terspire (orthoc are, another, ongonase, norad rice, scapone), zeolitis (stiblite, harmstomi, limonite, apophylite), topaz tournaline, epidote, axinite, and clay, which is most probably the result of the grinding and decomposition of the country rock; this usually lines the sides of the lode, and often in breaking down the ore comes off with it; this is the "capel" of the Cornish miner. Sometimes the country rock itself forms the chief constituent of the veinstone; this is well illustrated in the Harz Lodes, where a mild clay-slate and granusacka as a rule form, the principal non-metallic parts of the grauwacke, as a rule, form the principal non-metallic parts of the gramwass, as a rule, form the principal non-metanic part of the lode, although in some places quartz and calc spar, with small quantities of heavy spar, spathic iron, &c, and in others heavy spar and spathic iron prevail. The peculiarity of the veins is that there are usually several together, which run to and from one another, or that a great mass of the lode consists of a mild clay-slate or disturbed grauwacke, from which small veins run off into the country rock. The ore consists chiefly of galena, copper pyrites, iron pyrites, zinc

blen-le, fahlerz, and bournonite.

After the formation of the fissure a great deal of grinding appears to have occurred; this action is indicated by the formation of 'slickensides," which can often be noticed over hundreds of fathoms square. ensides, which can often be noticed over numered or tantons square. These slickensides consist of polished surfaces, with parallel strice. When a lode has suffered two separate throws, two sets of strice may be observed crossing each other. These slickensides sometimes cut up the ground to such an extent as to render the lode valueless. In faulty ground in coal seams slickensides are very frequent. At or so on after the time when the fissure occurred, a part or side of the fissure heing more loss or incompact may have follow. or side of the fissure, being more loose or incompact, may have fallen in a lodge upon the lower wall; this, when met with by the miner, especially if working from below, is called a "horse," sometimes a "rider," and may be extremely dangerous from its liability to fall When met with upon the back or top it may be mistaken for

As in ordinary rocks, we find the minerals of which they are com-

osed arranged in the most different manner, so we have a great ari-ty in the structure of mineral veins. This is for the miner a object of the greatest importance, for with the same minerals there may still be a serious difference in physical structure of a vein. example, the ground in which a miner is working may be quartzse, or a compact limestone or calcite, interspersed with quartz, excessively hard, requiring the use of powder, but not costing much in timber for its support, but after a time the quartzee material may occur in a disintegrated condition, which, while not requiring much powder, may entail much trouble and expense in timber for the support of the sides of the lode, and the protection of the men. Indeed powder, may entail much trouble and expense in timber for the support of the sides of the lode, and the protection of the men. Indeet, the manager of a mine should look well at the fresh cut faces at the end of a gallery, as it is from these that he must judge the direction in which to pursue a lode, the expense of breaking it, and the value when broken, although in many mines much difficulty will be experienced from the fact that where fuses and shots are used the face soon becomes blackened. The varieties in the texture of veins may be subdivided into the following as characteristic:—

1.—COMPACT: That is when the individual particles cannot be distinguished.—Examples: Brown ironstone, bitter spar.

2.—GRANULAR: When the individual particles form grains of about the same size.—Examples: Granular magnetite.

3.—Massive: A modification of the granular structure in which the individual particles are of very different sizes, differently shaped, and generally also very unequally divided; this modification is most

and generally also very unequally divided; this modification is most usually found in lodes and stockwerke.

4.—Impregnated in a regular compact granular or s'aty mass, in

which the ore itself appears in grains, lamine, or crystals, usually unequally divided; if the ore and minerals appear as crystals, this corresponds to porphyries among rocks.

5.—Brecciated: In some lodes conglomeratic pebbles occur;

they have dropped into the lode during its formation, and have been cemented together by the ore. Brecciated lodes are those which have been broken up and cemented together again any way; they are only met with in certain parts of veins, and when the vein cheeks nearly approximate so much of the angular fragments may occur as to render the vein in that part valueless, and should a vein occur in this way its working a quick not at once to be given up as in a short disway its working ought not at once to be given up, as in a short dis-tance it may become as productive as before. The brecciated structure occurs where the mechanical has preponderated over the chemical filling up of the vein. Von Cotta distinguishes several modifications. The fragments may be without any particular appearance in the principal mass of the lode; they are surrounded by concentric layers, or by a radiating crystalline texture; they are pieces of the country rock which have fallen in where the horses of the Cornish miner are pretty frequent; they result from previous fillings of ore which have been broken up; this is more especially the case when the veins have possessed a ribbon-like structure; they form the greater part of the contents, and are often very large and flat; the lode may then be said to consist of compressed country; this form may pass into

be said to consist of compressed country; this form may pass into broken ground, traversed by small strings, branches, &c. 6.—THE RIBBON-LIKE STRUCTURE: The individual particles, or combinations of them, form parallel layers of equal or unequal thickness; this texture is most frequently found in ore-yielding to les. The layers run parallel to the walls of the lodes; the first and oldest layers have been deposited on both walls, and upon these the second layers, and upon these second layers the third layers, and so on until the grade varie was filled. The consequence is that vair was filled. the whole vein was filled. The consequence is that vein, so far as concerns the kind of minerals, is symmetrical on both sides of the centre. Sometimes a particular specie occurs only once on both sides of the vein; this arrangement has been called one of simple symmetry by Von Cotta; at other times the same mineral may occur two or three times on both sides of the lode. As an excellent example may be unentioned a portion of the Princes Spat lode; this kind of arrangement is called one of repeated symmetry. It has often occurred that after the filling up of a vein it has again been split open and a vin filled, when we may have the appearance of several parallel. and again filled, when we may have the appearance of several parallel the me and again the, when we have the veins. In lodes with this ribbon like structure we may sometimes only work away those ribbons which contain ore, leaving behind those which it is not necessary to raise, as quartz, calcapar, &c., which saves much after dressing. Often the joining or junction of which saves much after dressing. Often the joining or junction of the ribs with the wall may be such that it can be more or less easily broken away, and enable the miner distinctly to see the lode and follow it. This junction is sometimes called "flookan," "sticking." A flookan lode takes its name from the tenacious earth or clay that sometimes runs outside some voins immediately between either wall of the lode and the lode itself; it is seldom absent from a cross-course. of the lode and the lode itself: it is seldom absent from a cross-course. The flook an of a course effectually dams back the water, and prevents it circulating from one part of the metallic lode to the other that is

parated by the cross-course.
7.—A lode is said to have a separated by the cross-course.

7.—A lode is said to have a drusy character when it has numerous irregular, mostly angular-shaped, cavities, the sides of which are lined with cry-tils; when several of these are connected together they usually occupy the middle portion of the lode. In brecciated lodes they are usually found between the larger fragments of the Quartz, calcite, and zeolites usually occur in these druses.

One of the most interesting and practical questions for a miner, and one which as yet has received no definite answer, is —What are the circumstances which are of influence on the ore-bearing of a lode? We shall endeavour shortly to consider the most important of what

1.—THE DEPTH: It was for a long time the opinion in vein 1.—THE DEPTH: It was for a long time the opinion in vendistricts that lodes are only profitable to a certain depth, it quence of a diminution in the quantity and quality of the fact, that it entirely ceased below certain depths. This opin most probably due to the fact that when at a depth (say) of in any particular lode the ore ceased; an attempt was rathe in a horizontal direction to sink another deposit of ore the counter the difficulties of sinking another 50 fms. in dead gro lower lying ore. It is extremely improbable, a priori, that a a comparatively small depth to which it has been worked from there downwards be entirely destitute of ore. It is, ho quite a different question when we find that the characte has changed. As yet, however, our experience is generally to a depth under 2500 ft., which must be considered too rest to allow of us forming a decided opinion on the question of the cessation of ore at somewhat greater or double the depth tessation of ore at somewhat greater or double the depth. It however, a distinction to be made between change of ore at or upper part of a lode, and that at considerable depths. The

is common to nearly all veins, and is not an original but a sec variation, due to the decomposition and disintegration, caused atmosphere, surface water, and similar causes. Both variation however, important to the miner, although they must not founded with one another.

Council one another.

Sufface Appearance: Sometimes a great amount of the lode. Some lode as been produced since the formation of the lode. Some lode. appear at the surface, although as a general rule good lode Certain lodes which are close and dense in structure, and especin a clayey soil, bear to the surface, but others, if large and joint a sandy s.il, or in a jointed country, and having a contained the properties, will be greatly changed. This changed tion of the lode is termed "gossan," and is due to the decomption of rich pyritous ores. It has been called the "iron hat" of the decompanion of the lode is consequence of the decomposition of the Germans, because in consequence of the decomposition of the ous ores, which mostly contain a considerable quantity of oxide and hydrated oxide of iron were formed, the existence of throughout the whole mass of the lode gives it a prevailing brown colour. The mass often resembles ironstone, and is from even worked as such. Of course, besides sulphurous ores and s iron ore other substances, such as galena, copper glance, and lead and copper ores, will be subject to decomposition; but will not affect to such an extent the colour of the gossan. In America the gossan of the copper lodes is often of a blue or colour, owing to the oxidation of the copper ores. The usual c teristics of a gossan consist in the decomposition, disinter and softening of the matrix of the lode, and sometimes of joining country, in a deficiency of sulphides and a prevale oxides and oxidised salts and combinations with water, car oxides and oxidised salts and community on the phosphoric and arsenical salts, chlorine, bromine, &c., which phosphoric and arsenical salts, chlorine, is sometimes also the occasion brilliant colours; the change is sometimes also of the occurrence of native copper, silver, mercury, &c.

or the occurrence of native copper, silver, mercury, &c. in g lower down these decomposed ores gradually disappear, giving to sulphides and spathic iron.

The gossan usually fills the whole width of the vein, and so times to a considerable depth. Near Redruth the gossan was go deep; near Liskeard 150 ft., and full of crystalline cuprite in lower part. At Prizibram, in Bohemia, the gossan is chiefly the sult of the decomposition of spathic iron, and is in many placess, in iron that it has been worked as an iron over the golera in iron that it has been worked as an iron ore; the galena ha changed into the white-green, grey-brown, and black ores of and silver is entirely wanting at considerable depths. The lodes at Lake Superior contain native copper and silver only

upper parts.

With regard to the change of ore at considerable depths we yet only supplied with a tolerable number of good exam gold and silver veins. Although it has been stated that the the precious metals, as gold and silver, grow poorer as we d and several examples have been adduced, still the fact has be puted by Baron Richthofen, who reports in California an ince in the richness of the ore as we descend is as often as a decrease the Comstock lode no particular disturbance of the surface has to place, and the iron ores are not less plentiful as we descend as surface, where the amount of silver is the greatest. In the River district (Nevada) the lodes have a well-defined gossan, is extremely rich in silver, but even at the greatest depths re the lode is still very rich in silver. At Hathauseberg, in the burger Alps, the crystalline slates are intersected by gold-ber veins. The veins cross the valleys also, which are 2000 ft. is than the mountains, and at this level the gold appears to hat tirely disappeared—at least they are only worked on the summit the mountains, at an elevation of from 6000 to 8000 ft. above lovel of the sea where the veins contains small wedges, of fellowed of the sea where the veins contains small wedges, of fellowed. evel of the sea, where the veins contain small wedges of fall rich in gold and silver. As the disppearance of the gold is come to all veins at this level it cannot be attributed to accidental or rence. In one of the mines near Schemnitz gold was found dis nated near the surface, and some 50 years ago crystals and accumulations of native gold were met with, but since the mine has been deeper they have not been seen. At 200 fms. depth the silver

gold had become decidedly poorer than above. If it could be universally proved that there is an original va-tion in the ore with the depth it would not be difficult of expli-tion. If we take it for granted that the ores have become depos from solution, as the majority of ores most decidedly have, we not but expect that the increase of temperature and pressure at siderable depths will exercise an important influence on the pa pitation of any salt from the solution.

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. AITKEN in the class the following papers were read: -

AMBULANCES FOR COAL MINES.

Mr. Dickinson, H.M. Inspector of Mines, said he had been a quested by Sir E. Lechmere to bring before the notice of the social order that it might get through them to the mining public subject of ambulances, and the desirability of their being provat mines in the case of accidents. He said that on a former occa when Sir E. Lechmere had communicated with him on the sa ject, he had not given it his attention because he had a not to have such things in collieries would give to miners the feeling having a coffin in the house. Miners were very handy when occasion required in rigging up a shutter or other contrivance as an extempt ambulance, but the proposed ambulance, indging from the draw and description contained in the book sent him by Sir E. Lechme he had no doubt would be very suitable for its intended purpose, might add that there was scarcely a single colliery in that distributed in the colliery in that distributed in the colliery in that distributed in the colliery in the colliery in that distributed in the colliery in that distributed in the colliery in that distributed in the colliery in the colliery in that distributed in the colliery in the collie in which either an ambulance or a pall inquin was kept.—On the members said he believed that in South Yorkshire they were pre-general.—Mr. Martin observed that when men suffering from juries by colliery accidents had to be roughly carried about on suitable appliances it frequently caused very acute agony.

SINKING THROUGH QUICKSAND IN MINE SHAFTS,

Mr. W. Evans read a paper describing the mode of operation pl and in sinking through the quicksand and other deposits overly the metals at Royton, Lancashire. The sinking was carried out means of very strong cast-iron drums, which were sunk one alto another in telescope fashion, the chief difficulty with which they is to contend being the constant rising of sand and outbursts of water Mr. DICKINSON said he had seen this sinking in operation, and the

had an immense quantity of sand and water to contend with. Then were a variety of ways of contending with these things, and probably the method pursue 1 by Mr. Evans was the least expensive.

Mr. Topping said he had had a considerable amount of experient in sinking through quicksand. The greatest difficulty he had method in the considerable and the considerable amount of experient in sinking through quicksand.

They had with was not so much with the sand as with the marl. an average of 1 yard in 12 hours through the quicksand; the culty was when they had to go into the second marl, because when they took away the sand from the uppermost marl it came pressing down with a tremendous force. He had come to the conclusion that if he had to sink another pit he should have no cutters at all, as they

3, 187 ely a source hard up to 3 of ough as sa ld do. He orce a dr tremend in diame MSHAW S lately. the stone, nd was m found a to and on th

ne side a as met w reat deal entters v £30 ft. V clear. one ins dinders cture, as ises mad -Mr.

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凯 BATTLE MOUL

ASGOW (

North Germany.

† Prof. Smyth cites in his lectures the instance of a rish galena lode in North Wales. After passing to the bottom of the greenstone, in which the vein was being profitably worked, a bed of day was met with, when the lode became extremely poor, and appeared to wedge out, it being exteemely difficult to trace the course of the vein. Under this supposition the mine was abandoned. Subsequently the mine was re-opened, and after passing below the shale the greenstone ppeared again and the vein also.

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rely a source of weakness, for when the cutter met with some nally hard substance, the tendency was to turn the cutter one case the cutter was turned over 2 ft, and then it was tupe to 3 or 4 ft.

ne case the cutter was turned over 2ft, and then it was a none case the cutter was turned over 2ft, and then it was a up to 3 or 4 ft.

ANS said there was no doubt that marl was quite as difficult rays as lad there was no doubt that to trust to it more than rough as sand, and they were liable to trust to it more than rough as sand, and they were liable to trust to it more than all do. He had come to the conclusion that it was a bad force a drum beyond the depth of its own diameter, as it a tremendous force to move it. The pit when commenced the indiameter; it was widened out in the marl, and landed the with a diameter of 11 ft. 4 in.

A bore-hole having been put down to what they all the stone, the sinking was continued, but on one side of the pit they found a tongue of sand, so that on one side of the pit they and on the other they passed through marl, having 8 ft. of one side and 3 ft. of sand on the other. Afterwards a bed was met with, in which there were large boulders, and these great deal of difficulty, as they had to be chipped with drills cutters would go through them. The pit was started at a rof 30 ft., with the intention of being 15 ft. at the finish, and sing through 60 yards of sand, gravel, &c., it was only 17 ft. relear. In the sinking wooden drums were lowered and do no inside the other. There was one advantage which the labeled one inside the other. There was one advantage which the labeled one inside the other.

r clear. In the sinking wooden drums were lowered and done inside the other. There was one advantage which cylinders posse-sed over cast-iron; they were not liable to racture, as in cast-iron drums. His wooden cylinders were cases made oval with the pressure, but they had no failure m.—Mr. Martin asked it there were not cases where walls rhad been used.—Mr. Evans said the walls must be of ckness.—After some further discussion the subject dropped,

ickness.—After some further discussion the subject dropped, ickness.—After some further discussion the subject dropped, lates, for instance, is the tendency to blister which so fremanifests itself, and does so the more in proportion to the ce of the quality of the iron. This difficulty largely increases of the iron to the consumer, and in one notable case has to the abandoning of plate making by a finished-iron concern of distrouble is closely related to the silicon question which has lately bly discussed by the practical men who have the management of the ron works in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire. At their his week the theme was resumed. Mr. Rigby of Messrs Glipin's Works, idige, Camook), in a second paper, drew attention to the fact that as the so vidised out of the iron the carbon united with it. Thereby they were o make pudled steel. And it was this combination, he said, of the carbon low which was the cause of blisters in plates. But the carbon uniting iron kept it liquid; so also did the silica the cinder, and thus formed a salt the iron, oxidise the carbon, and facilitate its escape. In a heat of forge iron, containing 3 per cent. of carbon, there would be 15 lbs. of hich would be sufficient to produce upwards of 4000 gallous of carbonic earbonic acid was the gas that produced the blisters. During the dishieh followed the reading of this his second paper, in which the silicanhieh followed the reading of this his second paper, in which the silicanhieh followed the reading of this his second paper, in which the silicanhieh followed the reading of this his second paper, in which the silicanhieh followed the reading of this his second paper, in which the silicanhieh followed the reading of this his second paper, in which the silicanhieh followed the reading of this his second paper, in which the silicanhieh followed the the seas that though the silicanhieh followed the this passand thus raise the blister. The getting first would combine, and the ginder was a good outstitute. He knew that it we

Meetings of Bublic Companies.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA, U.S.

neral meeting of shareholders will be held at Liverpool, on when the following report from the directors will be

SGOW CARADON CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.

general meeting of shareholders will be held at Glasgow, on when the following report from the directors will be sub-

e report and accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, the directors show a larger profit. They feel, however, that under the cirturade they cannot be considered unsatisfactory. The output of quantity and copper contents of the ore, has exceeded that of Owing, however, to the low value of copper, and consequent do the ore, especially during the latter half of the year, the

is these, state of trade has been the suspension of the Miners in England, one of the oldest and most hey are owing this company 4181, 19.. The lebt may yet be paid, but they do not think it we doesn't than they have done.

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now two. Those who retire this year are Messrs. John M'Clure and Wm. Wilkie. They are eligible, and offer themselves for re election.
Capts. Wm. Taylor and Wm. J. Taylor, say:—
"We have much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders on the very satis-

Capts. Wm. Taylor and Wm. J. Taylor, say:—

We have much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders on the very satisfactory opening, during the year, of the south lode at the 78, the deepest point in the mine, and the most valuable, together with the completion of the new shaft to this point, ready to sink on to deeper levels, and the continuance of the ore eastward, with the quantity of ore ground still available in the upper levels, thus making the prospects of the mine very much better than at any former period. We, therefore, confidently expect that as deeper levels are reached we shall make larger returns and profits. Our sales this year have been 3012 tons, realising 14,75%. The average quality of this ore was better than that of last year, but owing to the fall in copper the price obtained was nearly 10s, per ton less, making a difference on the year's returns of over 1100l. We hope, however, to do much better for the next year with only a moderate price for copper."

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINES.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at No. 30, Great St. Helen's, on Wednesday, Mr. Franc's Rudall in the chair.

sets of 2921, in cash, and there was uncalled capital of 7931., besides unissued shares. The directors had had great hesitation in calling up the balance on these shares, but seeing that it was not desirable to increase the capital of the company, they had made a call to the full extant. How could the shares at their command be disposed of to give sufficient means for the development of the property? Capt. Pryor was a holder of 625 shares, and had subscribed for 225 shares, and paid 21, per share some time since, and he had offered to surrender 390 shares for the benefit of the company on condition that they were placed at 32, per share of the development. The grand point was to avoid coming before the shareholders again. If these shares were sold at 33, per share it would give a balance of 6001, over and above what was necessary to meet the requirements of the company, and put the mine in a thoroughly sound state. If they had 5001, or 6001, the mine would be self supporting. The present position was that the rise was improving, and yielding splendid ore. Three weeks ago 2 tons were sent to the market from this pointas a sample, and realised 151, per ton. There was lead underground in the 112 west, in the east, in the rise, and the money was wanted for the purposes of the mine, and to free it from its liabilities. No one regretted more than the directors that the hopes held out at the starting of the company had not yet been realised, but although the full results had not been realised, still great things had been achieved. Not one point for which the company was started had been proved, and the lead ore had been from other discoveries, and these things should be considered before blame was attached to anyone. The directors asked the shareholders to respond, and take their proportion of the 43 shares at 37, per share. The manager had met the shareholders in the most handsome manner, and he earnestly appealed to the shareholders of ale etter proportion of those shares in order that the mine might be properly dev

DESHIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINES.
An ordinary general masting of shareholders was held at N. 39, Otto St. 18. P. Statzer Hrows in the chair.

R. B. J. BAITLET (the exercisery) road the notice covering the control of the chair o

arrived by the company servy stars. If the directors is post tested with make to the star from the trade.

In order to company servy stars. If the directors is post to serve the star to the post to the star to the post to the star to

the resolution of the Chairman, which was put and carried.—The retiring directors, Mr. O. J. Dawes and Dr. Burt, were re elected.

Dr. Burt acknowledged his re-election, and expressed his great satisfaction with the present position and prospects of the mine.

The auditor, Mr. A. Conder was re-elected.

A resolution was then passed authorising the directors to pay interim dividends.

Mr. E. J. Barlett, in answer to a question, said the directors hoped to be able to declare a dividend before the Midsummer quarter.

Mr. E. J. Barlett proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the local directors and Capt. Edwards, and bore warm testimony to the admirable manner in which they had performed their duty.

Dr. Cornwell seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Withers a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, and the meeting broke up.

NEW SOUTH MERLLYN MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 30, Great St. Helen's, on Wednesday,

Mr. F. Rudall in the chair.

Mr. F. RUDALL in the chair.

Mr. E. J. BARTLETT (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. The printed report and accounts were taken as read. Mr. Bartlett then read the agent's report.

The CHAIRMAN said he was not aware that many remarks would

be required from him in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, as the shareholders were in possession of all the particulars connected with the operations of the company. The most imporcounts, as the shareholders were in possession of an the particulars connected with the operations of the company. The most important point was that the greater part of the money spent had been found by their energetic secretary, who had shown so much faith in the mine as to advance large sums to carry on the operations, the shareholders not having responded in the manner which the directors hoped they would have done. They believed their manager to be a straightforward man, and the thoroughly believed in the prospects. There was good ground to believe that his anticipations would be realised, for at the present time he was from time to time taking out lumps of lead weighing nearly 1 cwt. each, which would certainly indicate the near approach of a valuable lode; indeed, the manager is firmly of opinion that two valuable lodes will be met with. The directors were anxious that the shares still held by the company should be taken up, so that money might be found to carry out the further explorations, hoping at the same time that very shortly the lead produced would not only pay the mining expenses but ultimately lead to dividends. But to bring this about, and to get some money at their bankers, it would be necessary that the remaining shares should be taken up. The shareholders had not been pressed for some time past, and he trusted that they would now respond to the invitation of the directors. The secretary had shown great energy in the matter, and he thought he should be supported by the shareholders. The Chairman then moved the adoption of the reports and accounts.

Mr. Barthert said the company was unfortunately, in the position of having

shares should be asked by. The shareholders and not been pressed for some time just, and he trusted that they would now respond to the invitation of the directors. The secretary had shown great energy in the matter, and he thought he should be supported by the shareholders. The Chairman then moved the adoption of the reports and accounts.

Mr. BartlerT said the company was, unfortunately, in the position of having to carry on its operation; principally on his shoulders. Of course, the mine had taken so long to develope that he could understand some hesitation on the part of the shareholders in coming forward to help the directors and himself to carry on more extensive developments. The shareholders could hardly imagine the difficulties they had had to encounter, more especially with regard to finances, for knowing that the monthly cost sheets depended for payment on his private cheque he had teen obliged to curtail the operations, and to direct the attention of the manager to the prosecution of the points which show the best indications that the returns would be sufficient to meet the costs, and so give a margin of profit. Thus their operations had been confined principally to the driving of the 80 south, which had been extended a considerable distance from the shaft. In the shallow levels many years ago large returns of ore were made, and it was now expected that the rise put up from the level had communicated with one of the runs of ore. It would have been noticed that Capt. Rowlands in his report expects that 5 tons of ore will be got ready soon, with only four men raising. It was most desirable that this level should be driven, but this could not be done without some support from the shareholders. There was another operation being conducted—the driving of the 100 north from the bottom of the sump. The indications were so clearly pointed out in the report from the manager that he would not further comment upon it, but he thought the financial position of the company needed some remarks. He was much obliged f

Eastes and Rudall, the directors, and Mr. Conder, the auditor, were

ected. was suggested that the shareholders should apply for as many of the shares

On the motion of Mr. Maskell a vote of thanks was passed to the directors and secretary for their exertions during the past year, and the proceedings then terminated.

WHEAL KITTY MINING COMPANY.

WHEAL KITTY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday,—Mr. CHESTER CHESTON in the chair.

Mr. HICKEY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

The financial statement for the quarter ending September showed a credit balance of 364L ls. The agents' report, which was considered favoursole, was read as follows:—

Jan. 29.—In the new shaft sinking under the 154 the lode is producing rich stones of tin, with appearances that indicate an early improvement. In the 154, driving east of new shaft, the lode is producing saving work for tin. In the 154, driving west of new shaft, the lode is now promising, and worth for tin 55, per fathom. In the 164, driving vest of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 106, per fathom. In the 182, driving east of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 106, per fathom. In the 183, driving west of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 106, per fathom. In the 185, driving west of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 106, per fathom. In the 180, driving west of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 107, per fathom—Old Lode: In the 90, driving east of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 107, per fathom—Old Lode: In the 90, driving east of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 107, per fathom—Old Lode: In the 90, driving east of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 107, per fathom—In the 109, driving west of old engine-shaft, the lode is worth for tin 107, per fathom min the 109, driving west of old engine-shaft, the lode is worth for tin 107, per fathom min the 109, driving west of old engine-shaft, the lode is worth for tin 107, per fathom min the 109, driving west of old engine-shaft, the lode is worth for tin 107, per fathom—Old Lode: In the 90, driving east of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 107, per fathom—Old Lode: In the 90, driving east of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 107, per fathom—Old Lode: In the 90, driving east of new shaft, the lode is worth for

the shape of profits. The mine continues to open out very fairly.—WM. TEAGUE, IPHEN DAVEY, RICHARD HARRS. It was resolved that the accounts with the report were received and passed, and ote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PRINCE OE WALES MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, yesterday,
Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., in the chair.
Mr. C. B. Parry (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the previous meeting, which were con-

firmed. The accounts, showing a balance of liabilities over assets amounting to 1144/. 19s., were taken as read.

The agents' report was as follows:—
Feb. 1.—We beg to hand you our report for the meeting appointed to be held to The agent's 'report was as follows:—

Feb. 1.—We beg to hand you our report for the meeting appointed to be held to morrow (Friday). Since your last general meeting the driving of the 77 cross-cut has been extended further north, with a view of intersecting the lode in that direction, but, failing to do so, we suspended the driving of the meeting the bode in that direction, but, failing to do so, we suspended the driving of the end north, and put the men to sink the winze which was then in course of sinking below the 55, which is now down 12½ fms, below the level, leaving about 8½ fms, between the bottom of the winze and the back of the 77, and if the water was in fork at the 77, so that we could put a pure of men to rise against the winze, we calculate a communication could be effected in from five to six weeks. The 55 week has been driven since the last meeting about 12 fms, but the lode generally has been of little value, and apit up into branches, but in the last fathom or two driving it is getting more settled, and in the present end is 3ft, wide, composed of quartz, capel and mundie, and yielding good stones of ore—a strong masterly-looking lode. The 45 west has been driven since the last meeting about 11½ fms., on a lode varying in width from 1½ to 4 ft. In the present end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed principally of capel and mundie, but is carrying a leader of rich yellow and black copper ore, 3 in. wide, on the south part, and looks promising for improvement.—Remarks: When we commenced to sink the winze below the 55 the lode for the first 15 ft. sinking, had an underlie of about 9 in. in I fm. south (which is about the average underlie of the lode throughout the mine), and had it continued in that direction it would, according to our dailing, have come down 3 fms. north of the 77, but it has since changed its underlie, and for the last 10 fms. sinking the underlie habeen from 15 to 18 in. in 1 fm. north. This change of underlie fully accounts for our not being able to find the lode at the 77 when

good advantage, at the same time we hope to make further discoveries in the 77, 55, and 45 ends, as the lode in each end is large and promising. As soon as the winze is communicated with the 77 we should be able at once to commence stoping the back and bottom of the 55, when we calculate on being able toraise 1504, worth of ore per month, at a cost of about 2504, per month.—J. ANBEWS, JOHN PRYOR.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the accounts since the last meeting of shareholders on Sept. 29, included the costs up to Jan. 23. They showed a balance of loss on the five months' working amounting to 9674., 5s. 4d., and a balance of liabilities over assets amounting to 1444. 19s. At the previous meeting the chief efforts were being directed to the testing of the lode at the 77, 55, and 45 fm. levels, and a winze had now been sunk 1254 fms. below the 55 fm. level, eaving about 8½ fms. to reach the 77 fm. level. The 55 fm. level had been driven about 12 fms., with a masterly lode in the present end. The 65 fm. level had been driven about 12 fms., with a masterly lode in the present end. The 65 fm. level had been driven about 12 fms., with a masterly lode in the present end. The 65 fm. level had been driven about 12 fms., with a masterly lode in the present end. The 65 fm. level had been driven about 12 fms., with a masterly lode in the present end. The soft may be about 12 fms., with a masterly lode in the present end. The best had been driven about 12 fms., with a masterly lode in the present end. The bound is the continuous floods, the water can be got out, the communication between the 85 and 77 fm. levels could be effected in about six weeks, and the ore ground laid open in the 22 fm. level between the 55 and 77 fm. levels. This ground, the agent thinks, would yield about 1500, in copper ore, and the costs of the mine, including the driving of the three promising ends, would be about 250. He thought this recommendation should be carried, and that the other operations should be restricted as far as they possibly could for

WEST WHEAL ELIZA.—At the half-yearly meeting on Wednesday (Mr Stephen Barker in the chair) the balance-sheet to Dec. 31 showed cash at bankers 1231/. Ss. 4d.; to meet the tradesmen's accounts, 1113/. 13s. 10d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. R. H. Williams reported upon the various points of opera-tion. The strata in the shaft indicate mineral in the lodes, and he hopes shortly to have a few tons of tin for sale.

| For remainder of Meetings secto-day's Supplement.]

MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Messrs. F. W. MANSELL and Co. (Sworn Stock and Share Brokers), 3 and 43A, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad-street, write to us as

follows:—
SILVER MOUNTAIN MINES—EXCHEQUER, I.X.L., ISABELLE, &C. (No. XV.)—The region surrounding this "mighty peak" of the Sierra Nevada is the wildest of any portion of the Golden State. On leaving Aurora by the Sonora Pass, at a distance of about 10 or 12 miles, there are several places where, at a recent date, there have been extensive hot springs, which have had a powerful action on the surrounding rocks, but which are now extinct. The "Meadows" on Walker's River, through which the road passes, is a basin, quite level, and surrounded by mountains—it is from 6 to 8 miles long and 3 or 4 miles wide. The Meadows to the summit of the pass is estimated at 26 miles, and two considerable branches of Walker's river are crossed on the road. Between these two there is a copious thermal spring, the water of which is nearly at a boiling temperature, and slightly saline. Granite and lava form the predominating ture, and slightly saline. Granite and lava form the predominating rocks. The altitude of the Meadow is about 6500 ft. The second fork of Walker's river is 36 miles from Aurora, and where the road crosses it there is a basin which has evidently once been a lake. The Sonora Pass has two summits, the eastern forming the water-shed, and being 9607 ft. above the sea; the western one is higher, its altitude being 10,115 ft. All about the eastern summit the granitic rocks, which from the mass of the mountains are covered with beds of lava, which has flowed out in sheets over the uneven and irre-gularly denuded surface of the granite, and both lava and granite have undergone considerable erosion since the former was emptied, so that the volcanic materials lie in irregular and uneven masses No craters are observable here, and it appears that the lava has issued

from fissures in the granite, forming dykes.

About 14 miles from Sonora is the "Sugar Pine District," where are valuable and important mines of auriferous quartz in the granite. The rock along the lower part of the trail towards Sonora becomes softer, and by its decomposition furnishes a redder soil than derived from the harder granite further up in the mountains—it bears gold, and placer diggings are extensively distributed over it.

In continuing the account of our journey over the Sierra, we come next to the region about the head of the Mokelumne, to reach which we follow up the road from Murphy's, by the Calaveras group of Big Trees to Silver Mountain, which is not only the name of one of the higher peaks of the range, but is also that of a mining town, where there is a considerable prospecting for silver deposits. A good wagon-road is traversed from the Big Trees across to the town of Silver Mountain, connecting with the mining districts of Aurora and Virginia City. The region about Silver Mountain was formerly included within the counties of Amador and Calaveras, there being some uncertainty in regard to its real position with reference to the county lines; it has since been set off as a separate organisation, and called Alpine County. The road to Silver Mountain passes through the famous grove of the Big Trees of Calaveras County, which is the one chiefly visited by tourists, on account of its proximity to the settled part of the State, and because there are good accommodations for travellers, which is not the case at any other locality where these trees are growing. The Big Trees are indeed amongst the these trees are growing. The Big Trees are, indeed, amon greatest wonders of California, and require no exaggeration to make them attractive.

ISABELLE (Gold and Silver).—The experts who have inspected the network of gold and silver veins comprised within the extenthe network of gold and silver veins comprised within the extensive property this company is now engaged in developing agree that while the Mother Lode yields both of the precious metals some of the subsidiary veins are likely to prove rich in gold alone. This is based upon the fact that although in a silver-producing region, and parallel to Exchequer, the outcroppings are as unique in massive boldness as in the high percentage of gold found in the quartz, which is mineralised throughout. The immense wealth of the silver mines has caused us to overlook, to a great extent, the equally rich gold mines in the surrounding district—the pioneer in the production of the vast mineral wealth which has astonished the world for the last quarter of a century. One reason we know so little comparatively about them is that only a few of the gold mines are held by public companies, and of those, with two or three exare held by public companies, and of those, with two or three exceptions, we hear little. The men who mostly own and work them are well enough satisfied with the harvest they reap. Men may be found by hundreds all through California who are quietly at work boring into the mountains and laying bare the pre-historic river beds, rich with the golden treasure deposited there millions of years ago. And all this is in its first infancy. The mere scratching of the surface that was done in the period of placer mining is nothing, and those who thought that the mines were played out—as was the opinion of even many miners in 1853—had a very mistaken notion

opinion of even many miners in 1955—had a very miscasen notion of the character of mineral deposits.

Why, the little county of Cornwall, with its area of only 1000 square miles, was mining for tin 3000 years ago, and is still working her tin mines. In California alone there are 188,981 square miles, and undoubtedly the richest mineral country in the world. Who can in face of such a showing doubt what the future will bring forth? Does anyone pretend that in the short space of 25 years a vast territory such as we have here can even be scratched, to say nothing of exploring it? Or can we hesitate to believe that developments will continue to be made fully equal and more numerous than anything that has hitherto been discovered? If Cornwall can run her mines 3000 years California can hers 3,000,000 years, taking into account the different areas of the two places.

Years ago, according to those who have a constitutional partiality for croaking, California and Nevada were about denuded of the precious words, and the precious words are the precious words.

cious metals, yet now they seem no nearer "petering" out than ever, and they are yielding undiminished wealth, as they no doubt will be ages hence. The fact must not be lost sight of that the Comstock Lode after all occupies but a very small part of Nevada, and that there are other districts which are quite as likely to disclose hidden wealth when equally developed. Day after day new developments are being made, new locations placed, and fresh wealth uncovered. The only limit to the mining industry is the limit of uncovered. The only limit to the mining industry is the limit of capital—put in plenty of capital and the wheels will run not only uncovered. capital—patch plenty of capital and the mode of managing mines, and the mutual confidence between managers and shareholders, will do still more—in-

deed, nothing more than this should encourage capitalists

deed, nothing more than this should encourage capitalists for forward to promote legitimate mining as a bona fide industry thus assuring success in its greatest magnitude.

Nevada, the silver State, is pouring out daily \$125,000 in \$75,000 in gold, \$8000 in lead, and \$2000 in other metals, as a yield of \$210,000 daily, or \$63,000,000 per annum; and Calif the gold State, is producing daily about \$40,000 in gold, \$1 in silver, \$6000 in quicksilver, \$5000 in lead and copper, \$70 coal, and fully \$5000 in iron, antimony, zinc, and other min Its total yield is, therefore, \$73,000, corresponding to annual duct from its mines of \$23,500,0000.

The Mother Lode, at Isabelle, is the champion vein of this for

The Mother Lode, at Isabelle, is the champion vein of this far The Mother Lode, at Isabelle, is the champion vein of this far, Silver Mountain district; and, like its parallel lode at the chequer, will, no doubt, yield in depth an increasing percentagold, in addition to silver; but some of the side veins, for the sons already stated, seem likely to prove richly auriferous, of the especial features with reference to Isabelle is that, significantly in the bed of the Scandinavian Canyon, results can be realised that the properties bedset in the respective dily and inexpensively, developing the respective lodes at depths—considerat ons that cannot be easily over-valued.

EXCHEQUEH (Gold and Silver).—The latest official advices EXCHEGUER (Gold and Silver).—In state of the atthere is a be that the 400 is in 71 ft. from cross-cut, and that there is a be seam of very rich ruby silver ore on the footwall. All the look well: 55 car leads of ore were sent to surface during the Two teams are now making their regular trips daily to the with ore. Advices a few days later than the above state the battery was well on to completion, and three weeks from the the manager thought the mill would be running, as soon as got quicksilver, salt, and the necessary workmen.

I.X L. (Gold and Silver).—The official advices state that the drift is in 396 ft. from cross-cut at the 200. The drain tunn 90 ft.: 30 car loads of ore were sent to surface during the rise is up 70 ft. Mill finished with the exception of the

and some piping. FLAGSTAFF (Silver).—It may not be generally known to shareholders that their property is situated in Little Cotts, Canyon, some 14 miles south of Salt Lake City, and in the portion of the Wasatch range, about 9000 to 11,000 ft. abor level. Little Cottonwood Canyon is a deep gorge 15 miles Big Cottonwood Canyon splits itself into several forks, and is main over 20 miles long. The lower part of the Cottonweap main over 20 miles long. The lower part of the Cottonwo through a grand mass of granite, extending northerly, with of 2000 ft., and easterly for over 10 miles; this granite rise and above a mass of schist and crystalline rocks. Proc ward up the canyon, we observe a mass of coarse-grained ritic rock, containing quartz veins, with galena, silver, a Overlying this granite we observe a mass of schist mony. Overlying this grante we observe a mass of scinst in thickness, dipping first east-north-east, and then by Emi gradually north. Above the schist we observe about 300 crystalline lime, then 250 ft. quartzite or metamorphic san then 40 ft. schist, and above this 1500 to 1800 ft. of Siluria In this lime belt appear the Flagstaff, the Emma, and man

Passing along the wagon-road from Alta to the Emma observe another mass of granite, which fact, taken togethe the other masses of granite should indicate beyond dispute granite underlies the whole of both districts. An examinate underlies the whole of both districts. grante underlies the whole of both districts. An examine the ore-beds shows that they were found subsequent to the upheaval by ascension from below. As we descend we observe the second of the igneous rocks, for frequently trap-dykes, travelower beds. We find in association with those dykes larged of ferruginous ores. Some of these dykes seem to be of a origin, changing gradually to the porphyritic character, as disappear after a short distance in the lime and the quartations described by the dykes of the control of the second of the control ors deposits are all of a more recent origin than the dykes are more or less in connection with the same. Sometimes morphic action has removed the porphyry and replaced twith ore, so that it seems the formation of ore deposits secondary effect of the igneous eruptions, the strike of t posits being in most cases in conformity with the course of the first positive that it is not conformation where the course of the cours

The official circular has confirmed the information we The official circular has confirmed the information we pulsat week. The company is in possession of the mine, "whi all hands admitted to be in fine condition, producing 60 first-class ore daily, and capable of returning on the present working a profit of 45,000/, per annum." The mine is in fu and, as an illustration of its value, it may be mentioned a company has received an offer of \$1000 dwily rent for 12 and the manager has no doubt that offer would be doubly showed a disposition to entertain it—which, of course, he took both because he is confident of increasing the daily product also because such a tenant would not consider the progression. also because such a tenant would not consider the progress lopment of the mine. The success of the directors in their to oust Mr. Davis, and in their denial of his claim, is unq ably complete. Every liability of the company here has be vided for. The latest advices state that the mine continue relates reconstructions are the state of the company here has be vided for. velope most satisfactorily.

CHICAGO (Silver).—The Salt Lake Tribune has the following "The Chicago Silver Mining Company (Limited), of London, deserse thing more than a passing notice. It has been one of our misfortunes to be English capitalists invest in our mines. They purchased our very best and English capitalists invest in our mines. They purchased our verproducing mining properties, properties that were yielding very good ore, and by their ignorance of the business, the incomperent hardward of their most important durantable extravagance and waste, that no business could posshave rained their mines, and brought oflum and disgrace upon extements. With this explanation it gives us pleasure to ref Company, one of the cheapest properties purchased by English most successful. The capital stock of this company is 150,000, shares, and there has been paid in dividends \$177,000, and their is better than it has ever been before. It is all explained in the Mr, Godbe has given to the purchase development, and econor money in every department, and the pursuing of a careful aid dealing."

The company's emelting, works are the most suc

of dealing."

The company's smelting-works are the most successful did dealing."

The company's smelting-works are the most successful did in the Territory. It is complete in point of machiner, all the modern improvements, ably managed by Mr. W.S. 60 and conducted during the past year with enterprise. Out of tom ores and those of the Queen of the Hills 240 car-loads of bullion, of the average value of \$2000 per car, have been probable to the transfer of the 11 months ending Nov. 30, 1876, shows the duce to be 4,778,691 lbs. lead, 232,672 ozs. silver, and 580½ ozs. The estimate for the 12 months would raise the product to 215 lead, 254,815 ozs. silver, and 643 ozs. gold. The company hash lead, 254,815 ozs. silver, and 643 ozs. gold. The company hasal paid dividends amounting to 21.8s. per share.

BLUE TENT HYDRAULIC GOLD (No. VI.)—Last week w ferred to those picturesque and remarkable formations know Table Mountains. It is absolutely incredible the amount of dust that has been taken from some of the claims under thes Mountains; from a superficial area of 10 feet square as m \$100,000 has been washed out, and it was no u pint of gravel to yield 1 lb. of gold. There are many well aw ticated instances of \$1000 having been taken from a single bu of dirt gathered at the intersection of a branch or tributary the main channel, a single linear foot across a chain having at especially enriched points turned out as much as \$5000. The tunnel run was in 1854; it proved a great success, the claim covered their channels having paid largely for a series of years much was extracted has never been ascertained, most miner averse to giving exact information when they are doing rema well. The New York Company, owing 2400 ft. on the chant extracted over \$1,000,000, the ground having paid at the \$1000 to each longitudinal foot, aggregating \$2,400,000 for the claim. The Rough and Ready has a record not very different; are many others owning and operating claims all known to have remarkably well. The receipts of the Bald Mountain Com claims, not yet one quarter worked out, have amounted to \$900 two-thirds of it net profit. The Yankee Company has made at extraction of \$1,000,000, of which \$600,000 have been disbursed dividends. The tunnels first run averaged 1000 ft, in length cost at the rate of about \$16 per linear foot, their common size 6 by 4 ft., with a grade of 1 ft. to the 100. With the aid of powder and machine drills, expediting and cheapening the drift of these adits, the expenditure has been greatly diminished mistake of running the tunnels too high is not likely to occurbe 3, 187 the chief and v

th \$14,250 der circ HETON y be men ne—the l just as in

Our priva in this, esp drivage d of gossan thick. Th haracter ty to the ree end going showing fi d in ever vein is 1 e mainta PATELEY

roved o ranche ft is fully in the cou RAL MAR n the Con N BONE

the chief cause of failure in this class of enterprise will

ed.

ume and value of the gravel in the property of the Blue
petent authorities have estimated at 415,866,359 cubic
rth \$44,256,643 net. As we have already pointed out, it
st now that washing operations are commencing upon a
under circumstances warranted by the extent and value of

Assileton (Lea1).—As indicative of the future of this Assileton (Lead).—As indicative of the future of this nay be mentioned that at the 90, in Tan-y-Bwich—the admine—the lode has been intersected, and is opening out, just as in the level above, the value of which is widely Our private correspondent adds:—"Nothing can speak an this, especially as the shoots of ore dip towards West."

LEY BRIDGE (Lead).—The report this week states that the in, in the 30 going east, is very promising, increasing in the drivage is extended. The part carried is 4 ft, 6 in. wide, d of gossan, quartz, and branches of solid lead ore from thick. The agent says that, judging from appearances character of the vein, he firmly believes they are in close by to the rich course of ore that went down under the 20, as end going west, under the bed of ore, is becoming more showing fine branches of blue lead ore, coated with carnel in every way identical with the rich deposit in the bed, is vein is producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The producing the usual quantities of ore; and the Sun vein, cwts. of lead ore per fathom, is improving. Other parts me maintain their former value.

PATELEY BRIDGE (Lead).—The Craven cross-vein in the BRIDGE (Lead).—The report this week states that the

ine maintain their former value.

PATELEY BRIDGE (Lead),—The Craven cross-vein, in the improved during the last few days, now being 6 ft. wide, red with small patches of lead throughout. In the rise in of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of lime-spar I branches of lead ore. The lode in the level west from aft is fully 3 ft. wide, and producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. ocress is being made in the cross-cut north to reach the ocress is being made in the cross-cut north to reach the ocress in Dressing of lead ore has been commenced. We in the course of a few days, to examine these mines.

in the course of a tew days, to the early part of the MARKETS.—The buoyancy in the early part of the we way later on to a general relapse. Apart from the contrain of gold from the Bank, the decline was attributable positions or absolutely less favourable character of the admit the Continent respecting the great question of the day. N BONDS.—The chief relapse has been in Hungarian, Turkish, and Egyptian, but Egyption 9 per Cents and onds, together with Danubian and Buenos Ayres of 1870,

rovement. ys .- In sympathy with the depression in most other se which were sold upon the political advices from abroad, have participated to a certain extent, but with two or eptions the decline has not been of importance.

LANEOUS.—There has been a good demand for bank, tram-telegraph shares, as well as for Indian Guaranteed Rail-

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

ND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram: Engines disabled last week; five Furnaces only just started. Week's produce of refinery, \$35,600. (ard, Jan. 6: The \$800 drift is in the same hard ground. We have reing the winze on the ore body near the shaft in the \$800 drift; the botter, but of low grade. There is a new drift started on the \$600 or the equartite and limestone in a westerly direction. There is no change ev.). The 600 has improved since my last, the top of the drift is in bottom is still in lime-tone; it appears to be dipping, and we expect he end in ore in a lew feet more drifting. The stopes above the 600 nediate chambers Nos. 1 and 2) are very much improved, and are dearge body of ore. Potts' chamber is about the same as last reported, I other parts of the mine. All the furnaces are in good working trim, ting an average quantity of ore. The weather is line, and the roads chamiles.

ing. Jan. 13: There is no change of ground in the 800 drift; although

an average quantity of ore. The weather is line, and the roads p. 1.

I. There is no change of ground in the 800 drift; although cosks more favour the for one than the last 50 ft. gane through, outract, is extended 18 ft.; the end is in quartitic and limes on some level is down about 15 ft.; the bottom is in low-grade. The 700 is still in the same kind of ground. We have been for the last 50 ft.; the shale seems to have made a sharper cited, according to the ground above. We cannot have far to not the last still in the same kind of ground. We have been for the last 50 ft.; the 601 drift has much improved; the ore end of the drift. Nos. I and 2 stopes are looking very well; not a large body of ore. Pott's chamber is about the same. The estand two hydrocycles are working well. The No. 3 needs a thick will only stop the furnace one day. The railroad is comist is being halled over it.

- Dec. 23: The crea returned have been derived from No. 8 not 3 stopes. No. 6 Shoot: Prom the incline above the 35 fm. 4 from the stopes in the back of Alice's west, also from the tis form.—No. 5 Shoot: Prom the stope westward general and and. No box work has been extracted for the last six days in 1 stope in No. 8 shoot not being drained sufficiently.—Stoping. Stope: The incline westward is being continued, and has given nearl work, but the incline east is suspended until it is drained and 3 stopes being continued very satisfactorily considering our these said stopes is good in quality, also large.—No. 6 Shoot: back of No. 1 stope, at the horizon of the 25, is being pushed to the south driving has been continued westward, and is of power since our last report. From No. 2 stope cast we have not communicate with the capatin shaft.—No. 5 Shoot: The foot me south driving has been continued, and timer for some is not communicate with the capatin shaft.—Prospective and Runifing of Vivin's shaft being continued, and timer for some is on, which is of good quality and close to the works.—Explora co, which is of good quality and close to the

orations
tel Ro., Jan. 23: Profit for the month of December, 3.0!. Profits division of January), 1550 ofts.

-Lewis Chalmers, Jan. 8: At the mill the buttery and mortars not the battery is well on to completion. The boarding house is 10. drift is in 71 ft. from cross cut. There is a beautiful seam allower ore on the footwall. All the stopes look well: 55 carloads it top. Two teams are now making their regular tripe daily to I find I cannot now make more than one trip daily; the horses

net I cannot now make more than one trip many, torons out mers, Jan. 3: The north drift is in 396 ft. from the cross out uring the week). The drain tunnel is in 90 ft. (18 ft. driven of ore sent up. The raise is up 70 feet. Mill all inished, the retorts and some piping.

Phillips, Dec. 16: The work of sinking below the 150 is ft. Lexpect we shall be down 15 fms, by the middle of next ground to the distance of the manto from the shafe in the 159, in metres to drive the cross-out before getting to the manto; is a die to accomplish in four months. The works in the 122 ons of 17 or 18 per cent, ore per fathom. There has been they since that report. We shall follow the ore ground in the star report. We shall follow the ore ground in this improves and beads to the reported rich elle. The end diving round the works at the better of the child work to metres including good stones of mitive couper and grey ore, and will develop the property of the control of the co

the lode in that direction. After a month or two I hope to be able to keep the stamps going, crushing good general lodestuff produced from the point of operations above described. The machinery continues in good order.

CONDES OF CHILL—Dec. 19: Isolina Mine: Batters' Shaft: The sinking of this shaft is being pushed on by six men, and I hope soon to report that it is as deep at the lowest workings of the mine. The lode is large, producing saving work, but not to value. I am anxious to get this shaft down and communicated with the bottom level, where the lode is rich in silver, giving in the western end a produce of 50 czs. the lon. I am opening up another shaft from shallow adit, about 50 metres further west, to command the lode in that part and save the cost of taking the cres to Batters' shaft and back again to the floors. The ground is very favourable, and lode producing saving work, with every prospect of improving as we get deeper. In the shallow adir, diving west towards Dawson's shaft, the lode is improving, now yleiding 15% worth of ores per fathom, and very promising. This adit is about 10 metres below the surface, and in whole ground. A trannroad is being laid in this level both east and west, which when completed will effect great saving. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.—Dawson's Shaft: This shaft is now collared up to the surface, and sinking will be resumed immediately. I have been taking out the lode to the depth of about 9 ft., and 20 metres long, open to the surface, that being the only way we can get to work it without tumber; and it is also very advantageous in giving us a considerable addition to the floors, which was much needed. The lode here is very large, carrying a leader of ores varying from 1 to 3 ft. wide, worth 40% per fathom.—Deep Adit: The ground being hard, our progress is slow, not so good as I could wish. From the run of the Bellavista lode we ought to cut it very soon.—Carriage: The total quantity of ores dispatched from the mine in November was 410 tons, and

— Telegram, Jan. 28; 170 tons of raw ore have been shipped per Lucayas (possibly name of a salling vessel); 26 tons of raw ore and 5 tons of regulus have been shipped per Cotopaxi (Pacific steamer)—Isolina Mine: Batters' Shaft: Lode improving in richness going down. Lode in bottom averaging 769. per fathour. Send 10 miners forthwith.

ARGENTINE.—Report for November: Reduction Department: Bar gold obtained in 30 days' run, from 600 tons of ore treated, 207-482 oxs., averaging per ton divits. 22 grs. We have been put to great inconvenience by scarcity of men during the month, owing to their leaving for the harvest, which will be over in the middle part of January, when they are sure to return back to the mines again. The ore treated during the month has not been of so good quality as the last month's, although of very fair quality. Had we been furnished with calcining and grinding power I believe that double the amount of gold would have been obtained from the same quantity of ore. Telegrams refering to later dates than the foregoing report have been received as follows:—On January 8, advising that "During 31 days of December 600 tons were stamped and purially treated; 200 ounces of gold cleaned up." On January 85, advising that "During 31 days of December 600 tons were stamped and purially treated; 200 ounces of gold cleaned up." On January 85, advising that "Sinking in Pique commenced; appearance of lode rich."

PROVIDENCIA AND NEW ROSARIO.—M. B. Cumins, Dec. 28: San Miguel south has been driven 90 centuvos (about 30 in.) in the fortnight, and the lode has pretty much the same appearance as when I last worke. San Mignel morth has been driven 5 feet 1 inch in the fortnight. Notwithstanding the unfavourable communication respecting these ends, I think that the present general report of the mine will be considered more satisfactory than that of the 13th inst. In San Diego winze we have an exceedingly fine lode, its strong masterly character developing itself more and more with each sink that is made. At the south

ent will at once remove any doubts we may experience regarding San Diego, and driving south will also show the position of the lode with the shaft and the prospects offered by the south ground. San Guillermo winze is still being worked by men on partido. The last sink made shows considerable improvement in the lote.

PONTGIBAUD.—Jan. 1: Roure: The engine-shaft has attained the required depth for the 150 metre level. The driving of the 100 cross-cut east towards Virginie's lode has gone on favourably. The 80 metre level south continues unproductive, but we expect soon a favourable change. The rise in the 80 north has been holed, and three levels started from it northward—the 40, 80, and 80 metre levels, which we hope will soon be opening ore ground. The 60 metre level north, on the caunter love has been suspended for the present, and we have commenced a rise to communicate with the 40 metre level, in which we opened good (tribute ground. The rise in the 60 south yields ½ ton of ore per current metre. The adit north, on eastern part of Virginie's lode, yields a little saving work. The adit south of Mill shaft, on the eastern part of the lode, yields ½ ton of ore per current metre.—Mioche: The adit and intermediate levels north are being pushed on rapidly; the lode in both ends is disordered and poor. The pitch in bottom of the intermediate level yields ½ ton of ore per current metre. The 120 south yields ½ ton per metre. The 100 is being pushed on rapidly, and we hope in another month's driving to get under the air shaft. The under-outling of the lode behind this end yields 1½ ton of ore per current metre. The sinking of the air-shaft below the 60, and the rising against if from the 80 go on well, and we hope to hole this month.—New Shaft: All the points in operation for the accomplishment of the work go on well. The 120 cross-cut will arrive under it in about six weeks, the 60 cross-cut in four months, and new adit level is also advancing rapidly. The shiking of the shaft from surface is going on well.—Pranal: T

Original Correspondence.

WEST CHIVERTON MINE.

SIR,—In reference to a letter in last week's Journal, signed "Observer," I think he should have the manly courage to let his name and address be known, to which, however, he may be opposed for reasons best known to himself. There are too many, like "Observer," who keep their eyes closed to everything not suiting their ends, however much the attainment of them may violate their concentious convictions and frequently that have no hesitation in descientious convictions, and frequently they have no hesitation in de-liberately writing what they have not ascertained to be true, regard-less of any consideration for the feelings of others, or the injury it less of any consideration for the feelings of others, or the injury it may do them, this pernicious habit being too deeply rooted in their nature ever to be conquered. "Observer" either belongs to such a class or is ignorant of the matters respecting which he has addressed you, having, perhaps, allowed himself to be made a catspaw of by some unscrupulous individual; but if not, and he has written independently of any such influence, he cannot escape the charge of being guilty of issuing statements of an inexcusable character; and in justification of my saying this much I am prepared with overwhelming proof. Possibly—indeed, it is more than likely—"Observer" is a "bear" of West Chiverton shares, and is indulging at this moment in pleasurable anticipations that his insinuations will cause such a panic as to have the effect of throwing a lot of shares on the market, n pleasurable anticipations that his insintations will cause such a panic as to have the effect of throwing a lot of shares on the market, and thus bring down the price to suit his book, but he will find himself much deceived, and of course he will be woefully disappointed on account of the frustration of his design.

Granville Sharp.

Secretary to the West Chiverton Mine.

Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street, Feb. 1.

WEST CHIVERTON MINE.

Sir.—If your correspondent, "Observer," will sign his name to his letter, and thereby come out in his true colours, I will prove by indisputable facts his communication to be a tissue of falsehoods, after which he will possibly refrain from making such unprincipled and cowardly attacks on one who has fulfilled a!! the promises made to his employers. I shall not reply, or even take notice of any more anonymous correspondence on this subject.

West Chiverton, Jan. 31. RICHARD SOUTHEY.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

			4	CAD	O.	K 1	2 E		
Date.									Purchasers.
Jan. 15-	Glogfawr		75		£16	3	6		Panther Lead Company.
	Glogfach								
_	East Darren		40	********	18	19	0	*****	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
29 -	Grogwinion		00		15	12	6		Panther Lead Company.
30-	Leadhills		100	*******	14	8	6		Walker, Parker, and Co.
_	Pandora		30	********	14	17	6		Adam Eyton.
31-	Great Dyliffe .		60	*********	15	5	6		ditto
	Roman Gravels				15	8			Walker, Parker, and Co
-	ditto	*****	28		15	8	6		ditto
-	ditto		55	********	15	19			Panther, Lead Company
-	- ditto								Burry Port Company.
-	ditto			*** *****					ditto
Feb. 1-	Kingston Conso	ls	6	*******					Nevill, Druce, and Co.
	- ditto	44	1	*****	13	19	6		ditto

£18 11s.	per ton.				
		BL	ENDE.		
Date.	Mines	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.	

		-	17 17 7		9.				
Date.	Mines	one				per			Purchasers.
eb. 1-1									Dillwyn and Co.
-	ditto	 20	********		4	4	0		ditto
		 -		-				-	

BLACK TIN. te. Mines. Tons c. q. lb. Price per ton. Am uary—Pedn-an drea ... 38 0 2 24 ... £15 10 0 ... £1700 25—W. Godolphia. 9 15 2 8 ... 43 0 0 ... £20 420

> COPPER ORES. Sampled Jan. 17, and sold at Swansea, Jan. 30

Mines. Tons, Pr								
Betts Cove 100	714 £3	5 6	0	Betts Cove 100	83/8	£5	15	0
ditto100	71/2 5	6	0	ditto100	814	5	16	0
ditto100 ditto100	71/2 5	7	0	ditto100	81/4	5	16	0
ditto100	7 /2 8	6	0	Cape Ore 75	31 1/4	23	14	0
ditto114	91/2 6	3 7	0	ditto 75	31 1/4	23	8	0
ditto114	91/2 6	3 7	6	ditto 75	311/4	23	8	6
ditto110	91/8 6	9	0	ditto 75	311/4	23	15	-
ditto108	914 €	3 7	6	ditto 12	261/4	20	5	1
ditto105	91/4 6	9	0	Union Ore130	43/4	3	1	-
ditto105	91/4 6	10	- 0 1	ditto108	194	Ð	4	- 1
ditto100	8 1/8 5	15	0	Copper Reg., 10	341/4	24	5	-
	TO	TAL	P	RODUCE.				
Betts Cove1454	£8630	0 13	0	Union Ore	238 £	980	5	-
Cape Ore 312	2 731	5 10	0	Copper Reg	10	242	10	(

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES	WEF	RE PUI	CHASE	ED.	
Names.	Tons.		Amo	oun	t.
P. Grenfell and Sons					0
Nevill, Druce, and Co	. 75		1,777	10	0
Vivian and Sons	. 818		6,053		(
Williams, Foster, and Co		*******			
Mason and Elkington	. 268	*******			
Sweetland and Co					0
Landore Smelting Company	. 22	*******	485	10	0
Total	2014	******	£17,168	18	(

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

21 cwts. Produce. Price. Per unit.

Whole sale ... 2014 ... 11 11-16 ... £ 8 10 6 14s. 6d. ... Standard.

Copper ores for sale Feb. 4.—Betts Cove 674—Cape Ore 633—Union Ore 298—Berehaven 178—Norway Ore 169—Copper Ore 95—Copper Regulus 9=2056 tons.

80	mpled Jan	. 17					ORES. abb's Hotel, Redruth	, F	eb. 1.			
Mines.		Con			rie	_	Mines.	-	0118,	F	ric	0.
West Tolgus		70		£6	12	6	Wheal Basset		18	£4	16	6
ditto	*************	64	*****	3	3	0	Botallack		50	9	12	6
ditto	*************	58		4	6	0	Carn Brea		27	. 3	13	6
	*************			6	16	0	ditto		18	. 1	19	1)
	************			4	10	6	Penstruthal		34	3	12	0
				4	17	0	ditto		10	8	0	6
				4	17	6	Wheal Unity Wood	١	26	3	8	6
	*************			4	7	6	ditto		14	. 5	12	0
ditto				5	16	6	West Poldice		39	4	12	6
South Croft					17	6	Cathedral			. 2	2	6
ditto	,	57		2	12	6	ditto				2	0
Levant			******		14	0	West Basset				10	0
ditto		56			14	0	North Treskerby .				2	0
					0	6	Treleigh Wood				11	6
East Pool		39		4	8	0	West Godolphin		5		1	0
ditto		80		2	0	6	New Rosewarne		3		16	0
ditto					10	0	Burra Burra				5	0
Wheal Basse						0	Phillips's Ore			. 3	8	0
ditto		25				0	- Interior				-	
ditto		20			AL		RODUCE.					
West Tolgus	980		£1	467	8	6	West Poldice	30	£	160	7	6
West Seton	920		1	086		6	Cathedral	35	******	134	i	6
South Croft	117	***		322	2	6	West Basset	27	******		10	0
Levant	115	***		933		0	North Treskerby	20		102	0	0
East Pool	95	***		352		0	Treleigh Wood	9		32	3	6
				414		0	West Godolphin			135	5	0
Wheal Bass				481		0	New Rosewarne		*****	8	8	0
Botallack				134		6	Burra Burra	0	*** **			
Carn Brea				202		0	Phillips's One	9	*****	12		0
Penstruthal		***		167		0	Phillips's Ore	20	*****	6	16	U
Unity Wood	1 40		***	101	9	0	1					
Average sta	ndard		£	99	19	0	Average produce	€	5 9 6		7	76

Average price per to Quantity of ore

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. Names. Tons. Amount.
Vivian and Sons. 161% £ 987 3 10
Grenfell and Son 1846 1 145 4 9 97
Nevill, Druce, and Co. 1836 905 1 10
Williams, Foster, and Co. 13 1023 17
Williams, Foster, and Co. 194 1 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co. 119 6 519 14 1 Total 1224 £6272 18 6

NO SALE on Thursday next, Feb. 8, or Thursday week, Feb. 15.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:-

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

SAN THIAGO IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 48,000L, in 12l. shares. To take over a lease, or an agreement for a lease, made between James Hall, of Newcastle, of the one part, and Count de Reilhac, Henry Charles Marie, Count of Croy Chanel, Eugene Martial Statille, and E. B. Henry Charles Marie, Count of Croy Chanel, Eugene Martial Statille, and E. B. Henry Charles Marie, Count of Croy Chanel, Eugene Martial Statille, and E. B. Henry Charles Marie, Count of the Croy Chanel, Eugene Martial Statille, and E. B. Henry Charles Marie, Count of the Croy Chanel, Eugene Martial Statille, and E. B. Henry Charles Marie Count of the Croy Chanel, Eugene Martial Statille, and E. B. Henry Charles are—Count de Reisle, Paris, proprietor, 135; Prosper d'Epinay, Paris, equive, 150; A. Mollet, Paris, late captain, 50; T. Girandeau, Paris, secretary of trainways, 100; Count de Resie, Paris, proprietor, 135; Prosper d'Epinay, Paris, equive, 150; A. Mollet, Paris, late captain, 50; T. Girandeau, Paris, secretary of trainways, 100; Count de Resie, Paris, proprietor, 135; Prosper d'Epinay, Paris, equive, 150; A. Mollet, Paris, late captain, 50; T. Girandeau, Paris, secretary of trainways, 100; Count de Resie, Paris, proprietor, 135; Prosper d'Epinay, Paris, equive, 150; A. Mollet, Paris, 150; A. Mollet, 150; A.

1; J. Broadley, Stansfield; and F. R. Guest, Littleborough.

BRITISH EMPIRE HORSE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital
200,0002, in 25t. shares. To buy, sell, import, and breed horses. The subscribers
(who take one share each) are—W. S. Butson, 49, Upper Gloucester-place, N.W.:
G. H. Phillips, The Hawthorns, Chiswick; W. M. Fortesene, United Service Club,
Dublin; Water De Winton Vane, Leadenham Rectory, Grantham; B. C. Hancock,
23, Catheart-road, Scuth Kensington; W. Gray Douglass Scott, Lincoln House,
Wandsworth; J. R. Booth, Naval and Militury Club, Piccadilly,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL INVESTMENT DEPOSIT AND ADVANCE
ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 100,000d., in 10d. shares. To carry on the
general business of a loan and finance company. The subscribers are—J. C.
Reinhardt, Grafton House, Queen's road, Finsbury Park, 10: R. A. James, 10,
Walbrook, 10; Charles Watts, Palmerston House, Croydon, 10; G. Skies Harc,
65, Basinghall-street, 10; Caleb Shrimpton, Ingetter road, Kentish Town; E.
Edgley, 149, Camberwell New-road, 10: F. W. Wards, Harrogate-street, Hackney;
W. G. James, Lawford Viif, Forest Hill, 1.
COLE HARBOUR LAND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000d., in 10t.
shares. To acquire, reclaim, and improve the Cole Harbour lands at Nova Scotia,
granted by Government deed to John Watson. The subscribers (who take one
share each) are—Gordon A. Howell, Westbourne-square; G. A. Howell, 10, Westbourne-square; James Andrew, 15. Marriot-road, Tollington Park; S. Spreatt,
Lee-road, Blackheatu; J. Davies, 9, Highbury crescent; J. J. Ridley, Upper Tooting.
PLANT AND MACHINERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital
20,000d., in 2d, shares. To carry on susiness as machine merchants and declers in M., in 2l. shures. To carry on susiness as mandine merchants and deders in sments and tools. The subscribers are—T. E. B. St. George, Stroud, 25; John nume. Dart House, Totnes, 25; E. S. Gilney, 2; Cheapside, 30; Issae Snead, ston High-street, New Town, Birmingham, 50; G. F. Francis, 30, Brighton-Balsali Heath, 5; John Knight, Sutton Coldield, 25; E. Besley, Birming-

road, Balsali Heath, 5; John Angar, outcomes the medical balance of him. 20.
STANNIC COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 3500l., in 10l. shares. To acquire an invention for an improved mode of utilising tin plate scraps and clippings.

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

Although we are unable to chronicle any important change in the aspect of our market, yet we can state that the prices of last week have been fairly sistainel, and that there is every sign of a coming brisk demand for mining stocks. Leal shares are extremely steady, as usual, and with a comparatively slight increase of business many of the lower-priced stocks would advance considerably. Cheap coper shares should also be kept in view by the investor. There have already been indications of a "spurt in more than one consermine, and there are many shares on the market at the present moment in which a rise of a few shillings pershares on the market at the present moment in which a rise of a few shillings pershare would increase in it value a hundredfold.

An interesting spe in report on the Parys Montain Mines has just been issued by the directors of that company, who think that an entirely independent opinion will be a matter of satisfaction to the shareholders. This report, which is from the pen of Mr. Joan Roberts, of the Symdde Dylluan Copper Mines, at Nanthe Vale, North Wales, speaks very hopefully of the proximity of the cross cut to the lotes wrought or above to the depth of 45 fms. from surface. This cross-cut, as many of our readers will be aware, has already been divisen 115 fathoms, and more than once it has been thought that the lode was on the eve of being cut, owing to changes in the charge-ter of the ground. But how the have is a recommendent of the proximity of the cross-cut, as many of our readers will be aware, has already been divisen 115 fathoms, and more than once it has been thought that the lode was on the eve of being cut, owing to

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES,

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, Jan. 31: Deep Adit Level: In rising towards the new shait the ground is much the same as it has been for some time past; and we can hear the borer in the bottom of the shaft plainer than we could last week. In the cast part of the sett (Crowlwm), on the cross-cut driving towards the south lode, we have met with another branch of quartz bearing about east and west, underlying south; and the surrounding rock contains more sulphur than I have seen in the cross-cut before.

ASSHETON.—J. Craze, Joel Manley, Feb. 1: No change to note in the 80, east of boundary; the lode is large, and lets out more water than it has, and an early improvement is expected. The 50, east of Mawr, still maintains its full value—15: per fathom. The stopes and pitches are much the same as for some time past. We are shipping off the blende to-day, and hope to be able to ship the lead very shortly.

We are shipping off the blende to-day, and hope to be able to ship the lead very shortly,

BEDFORD UNITED.—R. Goldsworthy, William Phillips, Feb. 1: On Saturday, the 37th ult., weset the engine shaft to sink 9 fms., the required depth for the 148, by nine men, at per bargain of 2801, and a premium of 5l. if completed in 20 weeks. The lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 40, per fathom, or 80l. for the length of the shaft. The lode in the 127 east is not looking quite so well now; worth 12l. per fathom, but is promising for improvement. In this level west the lode is improving in size, and is now worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in the 112 east is 3½ ft. wide at present, worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in the 115 east is 3½ ft. wide at present, worth 10l. per fathom. In the 113 west the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. In the 113 west the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. In the 113 west the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. In the 113 west the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the 113 west is much improved, being worth 12l. per fathom. The lode is letting out a considerable quantity of water, but not yet out into. The lode in the 103 west is much improved, being worth 12l. per fathom. The lode is letting out a considerable quantity of water, but not yet out into. The lode in the 103 west is much improved, being worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the 103 west is much improved, being worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the 103 west is much improved of congenial capel and numdic, with spots of copper—a promising lode. We have also commenced clearing the cross-cut south towards the bridge lode, and shall push forward as fast as possible.

BODIDRIS.—H. Hotchikiss, Jan. 31: The 60 yard level driving east is being pushed on with as much speed as possible, in a very strong lode. The cross cut going south for Maes-y-Pwll lode is still in speedy ground, and every foot we drive in this direction the ground becomes mere favourable. The 45 yard level, driving east, will produce ½ ton of lead ore per fathom, besides blende. The per fe are snipping on the occase to any other property of the pro

CAPHEDRAL.—John Micheil, Jan. 29: There has been no lode taken down in

CAFHEDRAL.—John Michell, Jan. 29: There has been no lode taken down in the shaft since my last advice. The lode in the 42 end west is getting larger, with ore throughout the lode, looking very promising for further improvement. We have a fine gossan lode coming in the 42 end east, about 2 ft. wide, which is no doubt going over a course of ore in depth.

— J. Michell, Jan. 30: Engine shaft: We have not taken down the lode for this last week; shall do so on Friday next, and intend to start to drive from bottom of shaft (52) on Monday or Tuesday next. In the 42 end east the lode is between 2 and 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of gossan, a very good looking fode as we have ever seen, and, I believe, is in close quarters to a rich course of copper ore. In the 42 end west the lode is between 2 and 3 ft. wide, and will turn out 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, with every appearance of a great and early improvement. Our two next levels (52 east and west) will, judging from the look of the lode in the two levels that we are now driving (42 east and west) turn out equal to our expectations—a good course of copper ore.

CLEMENTINA.—W. Bennetts, Jan. 31: We completed the fixing of the new standing-lift in the 25 last night, which is working well. I hope to have the water in fork to the bottom by to-morrow, so as to resume the sinking of the engine-shaft.

Shaft.

COMBMARTIN.—C. H. Maunder, Feb. 1: In the 15 west we are making fair progress in cutting through the lode, where we are continually intersecting good voins of silver-lead and blende. This we consider highly encouraging to reach the footwall part of the lode. We have a full pare of men hastening on with the drivage that we may quiexly ascertain the value of the lode. We have a fail presumed the clearing of the shaft to the bottom levels, and, in all probability, we shall accomplish this in a few weeks.

ish this in a few weeks.

CWM ELAN (NEW). -W. Goldsworthy, Jan. 27: The men that were engaged CWM ELAN (NEW),—W. Golfsworthy, Jan. 27: The men that were engaged in fixing pent house, &c., last week have been since, and up to this date, enlarging the plats or lodges at the 39, also cutting down a piece of ground in the side of the 30 east of shaft; this is a portion of the lode which was unproved in starting to drive this level. In the 30 west we have intersected the small or No. 1 cross course, which has heaved the lode south; the same is containing some fine stones of lead and blende ores; at present it is not sufficiently opened to value thereon. No. 1 and 2 stopes, in the back of the 30 east, will produce (each) 20 cwts, of lead and blende ores per fathom. There is no change to notice in the stopes in the 30 west. No. 1 and 2 stopes in the 20 west will produce respectively 15 cwts, of lead and blende ores per fathom. The stope in the 20 cast is worth 12 cwts of lead and blende ores per fathom. The stope in the 20 cast is worth 12 cwts of lead and bende ores per fathom. We have commenced carring the pixel of blende ore to the stores at the railway station. Surface operations are going on very regularly.

ore to the stores at the railway station. Surface operations are going on very regularly.

CWMYSTWITH.—Jan. 31: Michell's Level West: The lode is still 1 ft. wide, composed of blende and nice branch of lead ore; worth of the latter 10 cwts. per fm. We commenced sinking the winze in the bottom of Michell's level west yesterday, but we have not taken down any of the lode worth mentioning as yet. The men were engaged last week in stripping down the north side of the level to make room for tackle. The ground in Michell's cross cut north is still very stiff for driving. The lode in Michell's level, cust on the new lode, is 2 ft. wide; producing saving work. There has not been any part of the lode taken down in the 12, east on the new lode, since last reported on. The south part of lode in Gill's upper level east, on the new lode, as carried in the level for aft. wide, is now producing saving work. Therise in the back of the Rosa level on the new lode, and our stopes and tribute pitches, are all looking similar to when last reported on. Our pumping and dressing machinery is in fair working order, and the dressing is still being pushed on as fast as we possibly can. We sampled 40 tons of lead ore yesterday.

is still being pushed on as fast as we possibly can. We sampled 40 tons of lead ore yesteriasy.

DE BROKE.—J. Phillips, Jan. 31: The 35, driving east of Wilson's shaft, Isstill in a line-booking and open lode, producing g-ool stones of lead ore; the ground is better for progress, and yielding more water than litherto. The rise above the 35 and the wince below the 25 are communicated by a borer hole. Stoping at the 35 will be commenced in a short time. The regular stopes are without any change, but in a trial stope and drift, east of wince below the shallow add, we have a nicelooking gossany lode, worth from 10to 12 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. What appears to be the south wall of the lode is making its appearance in Wilson's shaft below the 55. The exceedingly stormy and wet weather is against our surface work and dressing. Still I am hoping to get a sampling or 20 tons within a fortnight, unless further hindered by the weather.

DERWENT.—John Morpetti Jan. 30: During the few days which have clapsed since the setting report was sent you there is no very important change at any point now in operation at these mines.—Jeffries's Shaft, Middle Vein: The 95 cast of sump opposite shaft continues without change; the stopes in the back are yielding 23, 18, 12, 24, and 14 cwts, of ore respectively per fathom. The cross cut at this level towards No. vein opposite shaft, is progressing slowly; ground stiff. The two points where we are stripping down the look in the 93 west are producing 12 and 16 cwts, of ore per fathour. The vide post fathom: No. 2 8tt. No. 2 8tt. Vide, and worth 16 cwts, of ore to per being fathom: No. 2 8tt. No. 2 8tt. Vide, and worth 16 cwts, of ore core public fathom: No. 2 8tt. No. 2 8tt. Vide and worth 16 cwts, of ore core public fathom: No. 2 8tt.

nate of lime, unproductive for lead ore. In the 130, east of Lewis's win lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding small branches of lead ore—saving work for drea a low quality. In Pearce's winze, sinking under the 116, the lode is 1 yat, wide, yielding saving work for dressing, and looking more promising. So, west of cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 1 yat, yielding from 7 to 8 cwts, of lead ore per fathom, and looks promising forth improvement. The tribute pitches throughout the different levels are not change worthy of remark. Our machinery is in good working order. In sampling on Feb. 27.

EAST VAN.—Wm. Williams, Jan. 31; The cross-cut from bottom of they have been driven north 4 fms. 3 ft.; no lead has been seen as yet. The rise in of cross-cut A is up 4 fms. 2 ft.; still in pretty good lole for lead. We still go the control of the saving on the 25 west towards Van, cutting spots of lead, but not sufficient to 17 fle cross-cut north in Tempest shaft (80 fms. from surface) is driven 9 ft.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrail, Jan. 31; Fatwork; Wesning the new shaft below the 117, and lengthening westward; the lofe is fred 5 ft. wide, containing a little tin.—Tregonebris: The lode in the adit end was ing some good stones of tin. The lode in bottom of the adit on which we am ing some good stones of tin. The lode in bottom of the adit on which we am ing is looking very well, worth 12%, per fathom.

FRANK MILLS.—James Rowe, N. Addems, Feb. 1: The lode in the lost of engine-shaft, is producing 6 west, of lead ore per fathom, and presenting of engine-shaft, is producing 6 west, of lead ore per fathom. The bote is free shaft, below the 117, and lengthening westward; the lode is producing 8 ewts, of lead ore per fathom. In the No. 2 stope the lode is producing 8 ewts, of lead ore per fathom. The stope in the back of the length of engine-shaft, is producing 7 ewts, of lead ore per fathom. The bode in the producing 8 ewts, of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 16 ft. west, of lead ore per fathom. The stope

lead. I, therefore, expect great improyement when we drive out the near. There is no change in the 28 driving south west; the ground is hard for debut we daily look forward to reaching the south wall, and meeting with a value.

GOGINAN AND LEVEL NEWYDD.—Jan. 39: Bryn Pica shaft is being below the 120 with full force, and very fair progress is being made. Attacest of western shaft, the lode has been cut open to the north 19 ft, which are as a single good as a single good as a single continued in a large lode, and the portion can be such as a single good saving work. In the 120, east of western shaft, the portion fole carried has fallen off in its value, and now yielding good saving work. In the lode in the same level, west of Bryn is still disordered, and the ground rather soft, but contains a little ore. Interest is still disordered, and the ground rather soft, but contains a little ore. Interest is still disordered, and the ground rather soft, but contains a little ore. Interest is still disordered, and the ground rather soft, but contains a little ore. Interest is still disordered, and the ground rather soft, but contains a little ore. Interest is still disordered, and the ground rather soft, but contains a little ore. Interest is still disordered, and the ground rather soft, but contains a little ore. Interest is still disordered, and the ground rather soft, but contains a little ore. Interest is still disordered, and the ground rather soft, but contains a little or or per These points we expect will be communicated in about a week. The tribute at different points in the mine will produce on an average 9 cwts of one of the parcel of ore sold yesterday realised 1%. Its. per ton. All things at at different points in the mine will produce on an average 9 cwts of one of the parcel of ore sold yesterday realised 1%. Its. per ton, All things at a torny weather makes much against such work.

GREAT DYLIFE E.—Edward Rogers, Jan. 31: Dyliffe Lode: At the 14 of the engine shaft, there are six men stripping, at 4: 10s.

become an eliminate point in the polyment of the contract volume and the polyment of the contract volume and the polyment of the contract volume and the polyment of the polym

EB. 3. of lead, bler

of lead, blende, copper ore, capel, quartz, &c., with every appearance of a ylonpercement. The lode in No. 2 stope, in the back of the 18, is worth from ylonpercement. The lode in No. 2 stope, in the back of the 18, is worth from every of lead and 10 certs, of blende per fathom. The contractor who has worth on the lode of the 18 stope in the back of the 18 stope in bottom of the adit, is worth the per fathom. The contractor who has even putting up the bouse over cosing floors has almost completed it, which has made it very much better cosing floors has almost completed it, which has made it very much better cosing floors has almost completed it, which has made it very much better cosing floors has almost completed it, which has made it very much better going from the water has not to lead to very statisfactority, but with the ing at surfaces. The machinery is worth of the statisfactority but with the ing at surfaces. The has not to lead the very strength of the per surface and the per surface and the surfac

IIVERTON.-J. Trewartha, Feb. 1: In the 60 north the lode is worth 60 south is worth 61. p.r fathorn. The rise in back of the 50 m. In the 35 north the men are driving by the side of the h the lode is yielding saving work, but not of much value are looking well. The engine is still working 10 strokes a still working 10 strokes a

are looking well. The engine is sent working to showe a ater.

-R. Pryor and Son, Thos. Jenkin, H. Vial, Jan. 31: There is notice throughout the mine since last week's report. Our the usual quality of ore in large quantities. At Broadgate trable progress in forking and clearing of Satterthwaite's a day or two hope to be able to make a thorough inspection ulging from the kindly appearance of the lode, as seen in the believe a good lode will be found. All our machinery throughing well, and there is not the feast difficulty in keeping the

shart, we believe a good lode will be round. All our machinery througher is working well, and there is not the least difficulty in keeping the k.

LUWYD.—John Pauli, Feb. 1: The lode in the 30, west of cross-cut, wide, composed of clay-slate, spar, and a little lead ore; throughout is hard, and progress slow. I am expecting an improvement in this street in this direction, as the lode is of a very promising appearance, the 20, est on middle lode, is still small, but contains a little ore. I what is seen in the level above we shall have to drive 4 or 5 fms. further axe a change for the better. In driving eat on south lode in the we have a very nice lode 3 ft. wide, orey throughout—good saving dressing flores. It think two more men should be put in this place in hi to and lay open some orey ground, and also to prove this point, productive, we could set on the 30 east in the same direction to come he tribute pitch in the 20 south is not quite so good as last reported, ty good ore. The pitch over the winze on the middle lode is yielding quantity of lead ore, and the men are working in good spirits. The ag sunk but slowly, the water is rather quick, the lode fully 2 ft. 6 in. dill produce quite 15 owts. of lead ore per fathom. I should also recommore men to be put in this place to get this down in the ore to bay it also to ventiate the level coming on below this point. We have all de to the halvans, and we are waiting the wire-rope, which we expect he michinery is in good order except the frame of the drawing mais loose on the wall, in consequence of the botts giving way. This tacky's work for the carpenter and smith, when all will be right tearn did all there. As EXEX—J. Sowden, Jan. 30: The shaftmen have completed the two

owden, Jan. 30 : The shaftmen have completed the two den, Jan. 30: The shaftmen have completed the two I have resumed the sinking of the shaft, and are I. The lode in the south end of the shaft is producing wery appearance of a good lode coming into the shaft dipping north. The 121 stope is now down within ze, and is worth fully 15 ton of lead per fathom. an we had in the 121 fm. level, and dipping north bottom of winze is caused by a hard bar of ground, all shortly and have a good lode again. The 50 rise deper fathom.—South Ground: The 65 rise, on west rathom. The 50 stope is worth 11 ton of lead per a good side and the the lode for the on the other side.

If ancock, W. T. Bryant, Jan. 31: The 102 to drive, the lode by six men (the shaftmen), one month,

ily lode. chell, J.m. 29: The 90 cross-cut south, by six men he ground in this end is changing, and getting 1. Stopes at the 45 east (new), by six men, at 6. Pos. per fathom, world 4 tons one and 2 of subplur per fathom. We have set eight tribute pitches, to at the usual prices. No. 1 stope, in back of the 80, by four men, contract t, worth 10. per fathom. No. 2 stope, dit o, by four men, contract not out, 12. per fathom. No. 3 stope, in back of the 80 and south of No. 4 winze, by m, one month, at 4. per fathom. No. 3 stope, in back of the 80 and south of No. 4 winze, by m, one month, at 4. per fathom. To drive the tot shaft, by four men, one month, at 6. Pos. per fathom. To drive the their contract to the stope of the stope in the scut), by four men, the month, at 10. Pos. per fathom; this was partially some time ago, and suspended until some of the stopes in back of the 80 korked up to deposit the attle in, instead of tramming it over 120 fms. and men, contract not out. Stope and rise against it, by four men, contract not Ground slift in both. We have 25 men on tribute in different parts of the two at 12. per ton for No. 1 quality dressed ore, and 8l. per ton for No. 2 y; Il men at 16l. per ton; and 12 at 18l. per ton. We are glad to inform at up to this time we have not as yet had an hour's hindrance with the water bottom of the mine, but the water is very busy, and the engine working delivered at Wadebridge, and we are preparing for another parcel.

SELEY BRID 3 E.—C. Williams, Feb. 1: The Rake vein in the 30, going very promising, and increasing in value as we advance. The part carried delivered at Wadebridge, and we are preparing for another parcel. Severy promising, and increasing in value as we advance. The part carried delivered at Wadebridge, and we are preparing for another parcel. Severy promising, and increasing in value as we advance. The part carried delivered at Wadebridge, and we are preparing for another parcel.

culture just in the north side, so that an present L am musche to give either its size or calue, but will do so as early as possible. The shallow and level, which is an outlet for the stuff from the mine, has been enlarged in places and improved, and is more, so far a required, in a thorough state of repair. All our underground operations are progressing regularly, and our prospects for the future are, on the RHELDOLD.—J. Ridge, Jun. 27: The lock in the stope in the back of the deep acit, on Nant Gias, will yield 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathorn. We have cut through the south part of the lock in the rise, 12 fathorns above the deep acit, which is 4 ft. wide, and will produce fully 16 cwts. of lead ore per fathorn. We have cut in the state of the continued to pen out ore ground of a profitable character, and our prospects for the future are good. All the south ends from the 65 to the 116 are look into the continue to open out for ground of a profitable character, and our prospects for the future are good. All the south ends from the 65 to the 116 are look in the continue to open out for ground of a profitable character, and our prospects for the future are good. All the south ends from the 65 to the 116 are look in the continue to open out for ground of a profitable character, and our prospects for the future are good. All the south ends from the 65 to the 116 are look in the continue to the continue to open more than the continue to open monthly setting at the above mines. The 4 was cleared to within 2 fms. of the end, let to drive 8 fms., or to under the old shaft, at 70.5 per fathorn. Two men are driving lo back of asilt level, at 63s, per fathorn; opening stoping ground worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathorn. Four men stoping in back of the 52 at 50s; worth 12 cwts. of ore. Fire men opening and repairing Old Gin shaft, secured and made good 30 fathoms the state of the stat

ime past.
nomas Watson, Jan. 25: North End Workings: The place in outh End: The vein in the No. 3 stope has improved since my last report, and a now worth 2 bings of lead ore to the fathom.—Hopkins' Level: We have a etter looking vein in the forehead this week; the men were saving some good ieces to-day.—Burface Work: Our lead ore dressers have been at work all the reck. The millwrights have finished the Ohutt mill, and are now fitting up

Shatting, &c., to work a circular saw.
TREBEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Gifford, Jan. 29: On Saturday last Ward's engineshaft, which is down 24 fms. 2 ft., was set to sink by nine men (stent) 6 fms. at

TREBEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Gifford, Jan. 29: On Saturday last Ward's engineshaft, which is down 24 fms. 2 ft., was set to sink by nine men (stent) 6 fms. at 14. per fathom: if completed in seven days to have 4. extra.

TRELEIGH WOOD.—E. Hosking, Wm. Goldsworthy, Jan. 25: There is no change to notice in the bargains since our acting report. The engine is working well, and the water is all out.

— E. Hosking, Wm. Goldsworthy, Feb. 1: Since the water has fallen off we have again put the men to drive through the lode in the 56, west of the engineshaft, where the lode is worth 9. per fathom. The lode in the stope above the 44, east of the cross course, is worth 15. per fathom. The lode are yielding their usual quantity of tinstaff. Our pumping engine is now working about seven strokes per minute.

quantity of tinstuff. Our pumping engine is now working about seven strokes per minute.

VAN CONSOLS.—J. Roach, Jan. 29: We have completed Murray's shaft to the 40, and are now making it good under that point to resume sinking in the lode. To-day I placed a party of men to drive the 40 west on north part of lode. We have about 4 fms. more to communicate with the winze sunk under the 25, and which yielded a considerable quantity of lead. When the communication is effected, stoping lead will be at once resumed, and a cross-cut driven south through the lode to ascertain its value. We are carting the parcel of ore to the station.

P S (3m. 30).—We have the rocks of lead in Murray's shaft.

VAUGHAN.—Jan. 30: In the deep adit level east the part of the lode passing through is chiefly composed of a light clay-state, carbonate of lime, containing small strings of lead and blende, and improving as we advance to the north part of the lode. In the 32, east of engine-shaft, the part of the lode-sarried looks promising,

THE MINING JOURNAL.

| Perfation. The metal largelin in the top part of the bod, in the 20, is producing a lower of lead or per fathom. The start pitch in Pringap yetin is producing a lower of lead or per fathom. The start pitch in Pringap yetin is producing a lower of lead or per fathom. The start pitch in Pringap yetin is producing a lower of lead or per fathom. The start pitch in Pringap yetin is producing a lower of lead or per fathom. The start principle is the perfathor, and the distribution of lead or per fathom. The stope and white per fathom. The stope and white per fathom. The order of lead of lea 8. WEST GODOLPHIN.—John Pope, Jan. 27. Monthly Report: Caunter: In the 80, sinking below Pressureshaft, the fole is 8 ft. wide, and worth 50t per family distance worked 19 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.—producing tin for the length of the shaft. In the 80, string north, the Ido is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, producing low price tinstaff. distance worked 19 fms. 1 ft. In the 80 stopes in bottom south the lole is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 8t. per fathom—producing tin.—Wilsons: in the 60 stopes in bottom west the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 8t. per fathom—producing tin. In the 60 stopes in the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 8t. per fathom—producing tin. In the 60 stopes in the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 8t. per fathom—producing tin. In the 60 stopes in bottom west, the lode is 4 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 15t. per fm; distance worked, 6 ft. fms. 3 ft. —producing tin. In the 50 winze west the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 15t. per fathom—producing tin and copper. In the 50 winze west the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 15t. per fathom—producing tin and copper. In the 50 stopes in bottom west, the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 15t. per fathom—producing tin and copper. In the 50 stopes in bottom west, the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 15t. per fathom—producing tin and copper. In the 50 stopes in bottom west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 15t. per fathom—producing tin and copper. In the 50 stopes in bottom west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 15t. per fathom—producing tin and copper. In the 50, stoping back west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 30 per fathom—producing tin and copper. In the 50, stoping back west, the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 30 per fathom—producing tin and copper. In the 50, stoping back west, the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 30 per fathom—producing tin and copper. In the 50, stoping back west, the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 30 per fathom—producing tin and copper. In the 50, stoping back west, the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 40 per fathom—producing tin and copper. In the 50, stoping back west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 40 per

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jan. 31: We are sorry to say that we are mount slow progress in forking out the water. If we could keep the engine 8½ strokes per minute we could fork more than 3 fathoms in 24 hours, by stoppages which are taking place often by changing buckets, checks, linking other lets, keep us from forking faster. We have a strong force to do whowk is required as specify as possible. The water is now between 7 and 5 below the 95, and we hope to get to the 105 to-morrow, and shall if things right. There is a pare of six men driving a cross cut south in the 95, about 1 east of the banch of ore that we had east of No. 1 winze, under the 85 fm. least of the banch of ore that we had east of No. 1 winze, under the 85 fm. least of the banch of ore that we had east of No. 1 winze, under the 85 fm. least of the banch of ore per fathom. This will help us in our next sampling, are also six men stoping in the bottom of the 85, east of No. 1 winze, and o south split of the lode (the same part as the 95 cross-cut before referred to) is ing to intersect; the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lede 185 west is smaller than it has been, only 18 in, wite, but yielding 3 tons of 6 fathom. The lode in the 75 and 85 ends west is without alteration, and both there are six men in each end. The lode in the 55 end cast Is small, and I anything but a branch dividing the ground. Friday next is our monthly as and we shall set the same bargains as last time. We must do as well as we keeping the the men employed. We hope we shall get to the 115 soon of tributers, 60 tons, and thee parcels of adventurers, 170 tons, together 230 tons of good produce ore.

WEST WYEY ZALEUX.—John Kitto, Jan. 28: The lode in the 40, east

of tributers', 6) tons, and three parcels of adventurers', 170 tons, together about 230 tons of good produce ore.

WEST WYE VALEY.—John Kitto, Jan. 26: The lode in the 40, east of the engine-shaft, contains a great deal of rich copper ore mixed with lead, and has a spiendid appearance; this is almost a sure in liciation of a great body of ore underneath, and I would strongly advise that the sinking of the engine shaft for a deeper level be resumed with as little delay as possible. The same level west is at present unproductive, but will not continue so long, as there is a run of ore ground a few fathoms ahead. I am pleased to say we have communicated the 26 with Brooke's shaft, and have thoroughly ventilated the whole of the eastern part of the mine. This communication has been effected rather sooner than I expected, as the ground of late has proved favourable for driving, and more rapid progress has been made. Brooke's shaft is now about 3 fms. below the 28, and the part of the look that we are carrying in the sinking of same contains very good lead. Indeed, the present prospects of the mine throughout are most encouraging, and were never better than at this moment, and satisfactory progress is being made in its development.

WHEAL AGR.—Capt. Moyle, Feb. 1: The lode in shaft is 16 ft. wide, and looking as well as reported for the meeting; 55 tons of thistoff raised in 12 days

WHEAL AGAR.—Capt. Moyle, Feb. 1: The lode in shaft is 16 ft. wide, and looking as well as reported for the meeting; 55 tons of tinstnff raised in 12 days from same realised 1594. 13s.; total sale of 105 tons amounted to 2154. The skiproad is being prepared, and new shaft sinking with all speed.
WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Andrews, Jan. 29: The following was our setting on Saturday:—To drive the 120 east of Cock's shaft, by six men, at 84. 10s. per fin.; the lode here is 4 ft. wide, worth 20', per fathom. To drive the 10s end east, by four men, at 84. 10s. per fin.; the lode here has fallen off in value, and is now 4 ft. wide, worth 194. per fathom To sope the back of the 16s east, by six men, at 34. 10s, by the side of the lode, by six men, at 74. per fathom. To drive the 12 east, by two men, at 110s, per fin.; the lode here is very large, but poor. To drive the 48 end east, by four men, at 54. per fathom. To drive the set of quarty, capel, mundie, and yielding good stones of copper ore. To stops the bottom of the 49 east, by six men, at 54. per fathom.

thom. L GRENVILLE.-T. Hodge, Feb. 1: The 120 was drained yesterday

te this week.

mark to communicate this week. The load in the various points of operation maintain there size and value as reported last week.

WHEAL NEWTON.—H. Bennett, Jan. 31: In the 40, driving east of Cook's shaft, the lode maintains its productive character for silver. We have commenced to open on the north part of the lode, where we have reason to expect another part of the lode is standing, as there is a quantity of water issuing from that side of the level. All the other tribute and tutwork bargains are much the same as when

last reported on WHEAL PRUSSIA.—W. Tregay, Feb. 1: The water in the bottom of the mine is falling off, and we hope next week to be enabled to work in our bottom levels.

is falling off, and we hope next week to be enabled to work in our bottom levels. The lode in the 30 east is worth 20t, per fathom.

WHEAL BUSSELL—J. Bray, Feb. 1: The lode in the 25 is 2 ft. wide, saving work for copper—very promising. No alteration in the tribute department. We sampled last Friday 73 tons, and are busy dressing for another parcel the end of this month.

WYE VALLEY—John Kitto, Jan. 26: I have no further improvement to re-

WYE VALLEY—John Kitto, Jon. 26: I have no further improvement to report to you in the 22 east, and the winze sinking below the 10 is not quite so rich as it was at the date of my last report. The stopes, however, between the two levels are still yielding well. I am decidedly of opinion that just at present the 22 is in a comparatively poor nor of ground, similar to the adit level immediately over this point, and that the lode will be found to be equally as productive a few feet below the 22 as it was at the 10 above; and in order to satisfactorily prove this, as soon as the winze above referred to is communicated with the 22, I shall Immediately commence to that another winze below. The lode in the adit level has been rather poor for the last 10 or 12ft, driven upon, but it is now improving again, and, I expect, will almost immediately resume its former productiveness. We commenced to sink a new shaft in the eastern part of the property and a few fathoms in advance of the adit level end, but had to suspend the same on account of so much surface water; this, however, will be resumed as soon as a little dry weather sets in, and I would also susgest that the sluking of the mode

engine-shaft, for a deeper level, be resumed with as little delay as possible for the purpose of more fully developing the western ground. Since my last report we have sold to the Burry Port Smelting Company 60 tons of lead ore, at 181. 3s. 6d. per ton.

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The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

M	ETA	L MARKET-LONDON, FEB. 2, 1877.
Ison. & s. d. & Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde 2 16 414-	6 0	Tin. & s. d. & s. d. E s. d. bars , 77 0 0 -
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales 6 2 6 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0	Australian 78 0 0 - 72 10 0 Bauca 75 0 0 - 72 10 0 Straits 73 0 0 - 73 10 0
"Swedish, London .10 10 0-11 Rails, Welsh, at works. 5 10 0- Railway chairs spikes Sheets, Staff., in London 9 5 0-9 1	_	COPPER, Tough cake and ingot. 78 0 0 Best selected
Plates, Staff., in London 9 5 0- Heops, Staff 8 5 0- 8 1 Nail rods, Staff. in Lou. 7 15 0- 8	15 0	Wallaroo
English, spring 14 0 0-23 , cast 25 0 0-45 Swedish, keg 17 0 0- , fag. ham. 17 10 0-18 1	- 0	PHOSPHOS BRONZE. Bearing metal
English, pig, common 21 10 0-21 1 L.B. nom.21 17 6-		BRASS. 8½4.9½d. 10½d. Tubes. 10½ -9½d. Sheets 9 -9½
sheet and bar. 22 15 0-	_	Yel, met, sheath, & sheets, 714 - 8

Yel. met. sheath. & sheets. 71/2 - 8 Nails composition.......... 81/4 - 91/4

per box.

TIN PLATES.*

pipe 23 0 0 -red 23 10 0 -white 28 0 0 -29 10 0
pitent shot 24 10 0 24 15 0
21 5 0 21 7 6

QUICKSILVER. s of 75 lbs., ware. 8 0 0-

Canada: IX &s. per box more than IC quoted above, and add &s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

Remarks.—Time does not appear to be doing much good for the met il market, for instead of bringing any improvement the trade, if anything, seems to be decliving, and it is grievous to have to report that a further depreciation has occurred this week in copper, tin, piz-iron, and le d, but serious as the reduction in prices undoubtedly is to very many holders, yet there are unfortunately no hopeful symptoms upon which to rest, or any particular feature that warrants the belief of an immediate recovery. All bioayancy of feeling has entirely vanished, and depression has taken its place, owing to the weakness which is discernible throughout our markets; indeed, the list four days there has been a little bit of a scramble, amounting almost to a semi-panic, amongst sellers, to realise at best and cut their losses at once. The prudence of such a course is, nevertheless, very commendable, but the demand has been unequal to the emergency, and realisation could only be effected to a comparatively limited extent, and there appears no alternative but for prices to continue their downward course for a season.

Such a state of affairs is very discouraging, and, besides, it is exceedingly inconvenient when prices so persistently decline; but at the same time, if circumstances arise to affect the tend-ney of the markets prejudically it is of little use to attempt to run counter to the stream, and before any good can be done to restore the equilibrium the causes must first be removed and the influence exhausted. If the markets have been artificially upheld nothing will tend so greatly to the restablishing of a healty condition than for them to find their proper and natural level—that is to say, if stocks have accumulated too rapidly, and supplies continue excessive, the price must be reduced to stimulate consumption sufficiently to work of the extra quantities. Bettee by far that prices be lowe the markets are turned in boyers lavour, and why should are run of low prices for three years—say, with the exception of vitality, to the end of the present year? Before the superfludesed to an average level it will take about that time, and staget relieved will there be any stability in prices. Hot exceeded in inancing on favourable terms, but only let there couldn't in regard to money matters—and constant withdrawal continent are still being made—and prices would again described.

A marked change has come over the market, and no COPPER.—A marked change has come over the market, and no one remains any longer in doubt as to the course of prices. The statistics are enough in themselves to shake the confidence of the strongest and most sunguine holder, and who, indeed, is likely to be so bold as to speculate for a rise with 46,000 tons of metal here and on its way. He would be a random speculator of the wildest type who could make such a venture at the present time and under existing circumstances. The stock is appaling, and if that is not sufficient to weigh down the very best of markets very little else would. Some have thought there might be a scarcity of copper because one or two large holders have been keeping aloof from the market, but whatever their ideas may have been hitherto they are not likely to possess the same impressions now that they know of the existence of 46,000 tons of copper, for leaving the large holders out of the question, it matters very little if they still cling to their holding so long as there is an abundance elsewhere. Not only is there plenty of Chili to be had, but Luke Superior also, 3500 tons of which, it is stated, have just been sold to the French Government at about 841.00 for monthly deliveries, extending to the autumn.

is stated, have just been another between the statement monthly deliveries, extending to the autumn. In the statement of the continent, and made, perhaps, or Burra, must exercise an injurious effect upon forthcoming to The stock of Chili bars in Havre is \$700 tons fine, against least year, and the French smelters will no doubt buy sparingly, somer or later pass into consumption, and by waiting their etter for themselves are improved. There can be no object in when supplies keep increasing at the port. India has been well time to come, and reduced prices will be the only inducement inpments. The home trade is very quiet, and sales are very difficult on the state of the state in the state is very quiet, and sales are very difficult on the state in the state is very quiet, and sales are very difficult on the state in the state in the state is very quiet, and sales are very difficult to the state in the state in the state is very quiet, and sales are very difficult to the state in the state in the state is very quiet, and sales are very difficult to the state in the state in the state is very quiet, and sales are very difficult to the state in the state is very quiet, and sales are very difficult to the state in the state is very quiet, and sales are very difficult to the state in the state is very quiet, and sales are very difficult to the state in th

IRON.—The position of this market has undergone but slight alteration, at the same time prices have rather tended downwards. For manufactured there is a fair deman! in some channels, mostly of the Welch brunds and North of England makes, for shipment to the East; but the general state of the whole trade is very unsatisfactory. Some of the Staffordshire works are sadly off for orders, while others are moderately employed; but it is only with such houses who are disposed to accept reduced prices that there is any amount of work being taken, and it is very certain that these masters who are going upon the obligationly of upholding rates are not likely to be doing much. In times like the present the competition is too keen to attempt to stand out for former profits, and, further thin, that, orders are mostly taken in anticipation of a greater fall. Ironmasters are, no doubt, experiencing a hard time of it, but their powers of endurance will have to be tested for some months longer yet. In Swedes there is not much doing. Bootch pigs have been lower, and makers have made numerous reductions in prices. The stock in store is 118,012 tons, being an increase since Christmas of 10,234 tons, with warrants in circulation for 100,6,00 tons. Price of m.n. to-day is 50s. 4½d., 88HPMENTS. sition of this market has undergone but slight

cash.	BHIFMENIO.	6,040
	Week ending Jan. 27, 1877Tons	
	Week ending Jan. 29, 1876	0,149
7.00	Increase Total decrease for 1877 ports of Middlesborough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—	291 3,239
A III	Week ending Jan. 27, 1877 Tons	8,505
	Week ending Jan. 29, 1875	1,890
	Increase Total increase for 1877	5.549

buyers' limits, and have accepted 211. 10s. for ordinary pigs of soft buyers' limits, and have accepted 21l. 10s. for ordinary pigs of soft quality; the demand is very quiet and prices are consequently easy. Tin.—On Saturday, prices were unchanged. Straits, 74l. to 74l. 10s., and Au-tralian, 73l. to 73l. 10s. On Monday the market was easier, and Straits receded to 73l. 15s., 74l. spot and forward. Australian, 72l. 10s. to 73l. 10s. On Wednesday the market kept fairly steady, but Australian was reported as low as 72l. 5s, forward. The Dutch sale of 19,800 slabs Banca went off at an average of about 44 per 50 kilos., equal to about 75l. per ton in London. Thursday brought no change in prices. The stock of Straits and Australian here, landing and affoat, amounts to 11,235 tons, together with Banca, Billiton, and Australian, in Holland, 16 674 tons. The deliveries for the past month from London and Holland were 1230 tons. To-day the market is again lower for Australian, which is quoted down to 72l.; Straits, 73l. SPELITER.—Silesian reduced to 21l.
TIN-PLATES.—Dull, and prices rather lower.

TIN-PLATES .- Dull, and prices rather lower.

THE IRON TRADE—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Friday Evening. The Glasgow market for Scotch pigs closes this afternoon (Friday Feb. 2) at 56s.6d., buyers for warrants. This is as near as may be the closing price of this sday week. With regard to Thursday's market, our correspondent in Glasgow says—"Our market was quiet with a moderate amount of business done at 56s. 7d. to 58s.6d., cash. It closed, sellers 56s. 7d., buyers 58s.6d., cash. Our London market looks a little better at the close of this week. There is more doing, and a better tone is manifested in most departments. The inactivity which characterised the beginning of the month did not reveal willingness on the part of the makers to submit to lower prices, and as the Eastern Question looks more promising for peace, buyers have come forward more freely, and numerous indents for India and the Colonies have been placedflis week. There are enquiries on this market for large lots of sheets and nail rods for delivery in April, May, and June. Negociations are also in progress for several large lots of iron rails at advanced rates. The Birmingham Exchange yesterday registered no change in prices. At Middlesborough, on Tuesday, the market was a little weaker, and Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow Exchanges are quiet, prices unchange 1. The timplatetrade remains quiet in octors; charcoads are a little better.—Spelter: This metal has been sustained by speculators in Vienna have come to grief. The price of Silesian to day is 21f. per ton, and we believe it will still go lower.

Messrs, Fry, Janks and Co.—Copper,—The sales by auction of Australian copper, announced in our last, took place on the 3rd ultimo, when the influence of about 33f. per ton, ordinary terms. Of the other brands considerable portions were withdrawn, under limits, but the portions sold realised about 80 for ton. Of the date of announcement of the sale to 80% on the day of sale, and PCC from Sf. 10 Sol., and other kinds in proportion. Since the sale there has been more general demand, but at the THE IRON TRADE-(Griffiths's Weekly Report) .- Friday Evening.

—SPELTER inactive, and rather lower. — TIN PLATES continue dull.

Messrs. PIXLEY and ABELL.—GOLD: There has existed a very good demand for gold during the week, and as the arrivals have been very small, comprising only 23,000. from the West Indies, and 15,000. from Bombay—no less a sum than 997,000.c, in bars and coin, has been withdrawn from the Bank for transmission to the Continent and Egypt. The Mongolia takes 1.9,150. to India and Alexandria.—SILVER: The market has been very quiet since our last, and but few fresh transactions have been entered into; the price remained without material alteration until the result of the allotment of the Council Bills was known yesterday, when it would have been difficult to find a buyer had sales been pressed without submitting to a serious reduction in price; this morning, however, the rate has been merror, in consequence of the Council having decreased the amount of their drawings next week, and the silver by the last West India steamer has been soid at 575-d, per ounce standard, being about 1.5d, below previous quotations. The arrivals comprise 52.420. from the West Indies, 12,000. from the Brazis, and about 40,000. from New York; 65,000. has also come to hand from Germany. The P. and O. steamer sailing to day takes 57,0 % to Bombay.

The settlement of the fortnightly account has occupied the chief attention of the dealers in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week. and very little fresh business has been transacted, consequently there are very few changes in prices, and for the most part those

given are merely nominal.

At the sale of Banca tin in Holland, on Wednesday, 19,800 slabs sold at a price equal to 74/. 15s. per ton in London, and since the sale the market has been a little stronger for tin.

At the Copper Ticketing in Cornwall, on Thursday, the standard for ore advanced 21, 10s. per ton. The average price of the ore sold was 51, 2s. 61 per ton.

sold was 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton.

sold was 36, 22, 63, per ton.

The shares chiefly dealt in have been Pary's Mountain, North
Laxey, Devon Great Consols, Wheal Grenville, Penstruthal, Combmartin, Wheal Agar, East Van, Rookhope, Glenroy, West Tanker-

Laxey, Devon Great Consols, Wheal Grenville, Penstruthal, Combinatin, Wheal Agar, East Van, Rookhope, Glenroy, West Tankerwille, and a few others.

The shares in Tin Mines are without any material change whatever. Dolcoaths are quoted 35 to 37½; Cirn Brea, 35 to 37½; Cook's Kitchen, 2½ to 3½; South Condurrow, 6 to 6½; Tincroft, 19 to 20; West Godolphin, 2½ to 3; East Pool, 10½ to 11; South Frances, 15s. to 20s.; West Basset, 4½ to 5. Küllifreth, 20s. to 22s. 64.; call of 5s. per share paid. West Frances, 3½ to 4½. Wheal Cry, 1½ to 2. Two of the oldest tin mines in Cornwall—Ding Dong and Great Wheal Vor—are likely so be stopped. Wheal Grenville, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; the water is still in the 120. There appears to be a very strong feeling among the shareholders generally against the proposition of the committee to erect an 80-in, cylinder-engine at a cost, probably, of 8000% or 10,000% in the present depressed state of the times. With tin at the present price it is argued that such a proceeding must appear most impolitic and unwise, especially too, as many good, practical authorities assert, that with a comparatively small outlay the present machinery under good management might be made to answer every purpose, and bring the mine into a more productive state. Wheal Agar, 3½ to 3½; call paid. The tinstone sold on Jan. 30 realised 215% for 106 tons, of this 55 tons from the shaft realised 155% 13s. Relistian Consols, ½ to ½; this mine has sold a small parcel of tin at the rate of 45% per ton. Alviggan, 2½ to 2½. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 3 to 3½; at the meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a loss of 138% 12s. 8d. on the quarter, and a balance in hand of 364% is. The agent hoped to made up the loss in the current quarter. Wheal Peevor, 2½ to 2½; West Peevor, 12s. to 14s.; New Hendra, 20s. to 22s. 6d.

The shares in Coppen Mines also remain with out change. Devon Great Consols are quoted 4 to 4½. Cathedral, 1½ to 1½. At Gawton Copper a call of 2s, per share was made to cover a loss of 341% on four months' working. W

cut south looks promising. The new stopes at the 90 east yield 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, and all in whole ground. In the level above the 90 the stopes are worth 4 tons of copper and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. The stopes altogether are producing 30 tons of copper ore and 14 tons of sulphur per fathom; besides which eight tribute pitches have been set. Wheal Crebor, 3 to 3½.

Among Lead Mines Shares Roman Gravels are quoted 13½ to 133, the various points in operation, the agent states continue to

Among Lead Mines Sharks Roman Gravels are quoted 13½ to 13½; the various points in operation, the agent states, continue to open out ore ground of a profitable character. The sale of lead ore on the 1st, 220 tons, realised 3408/, 12s. 64. Tankerville, 8½ to 8½; the 180, east of shaft, is through the twitch, and worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The 180 west, as far as seen, is worth 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. West Tankerville, 1½ to 2; the sampling for the month is 35 tons of lead ore. Rookhope, 19s. to 21s.; Leadhills, 6½ to 6½; Van, 35 to 37. East Van, 7 to 7½; the cross-cut from the bottom of the winze has been driven 4 fms. 3 ft., and no lead seen as yet. The rise in the back is up 4 fms. 2 ft., and still in a pretty good for lead. Aberdaunant, ½ to ¾. Assheton, 25s. to 30s.; Great Laxey, 20 to 21; North Laxey not so firm, at 18s. to 20s.; Glenroy, 1½ to 1½; Ladywell, 1 to 1½; Clementina, 30 to 40; Old Glenroy, 1½ to 1½; Ladywell, I to 1½; Clementina, 30 to 40; Old Treburgett. ½ to ½; Pennant, 5½ to 6; Pennerley, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Trebeigh Consols, ½ to ½; Van Consols, 2½ to 2½; Glyn, 2½ to 2½. Combmartin, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; in driving through the lode in the 15 west good branches of silver-lead are being met with. Cargoll. 6 to 7; the lode in the 24 end cast is worth 20d. per fathem. West Chiverton 18d to 19d. West Grand News 12d to 12d. Committee LEAD. -In this mutil sellers have shown a disposition to meet Chiverton, 182 to 192; West Craven Moor, 122 to 132; Grogwinion,

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during week has been without animation, and prices have not shown wariation. In American mines there have again been heavy to variation. In A lative dealings.

lative dealings.

An English company for working the St. Josephsberg Min.
Rheinbreitbach, the name of which will be remembered to have seen a few years since in the Swansea Ticketing lists, is to be breakened to a walking in the ansuing week. The royalty is only The royalty is only? before the public in the ensuing week. The royalty is of cent., payable to the Government, to which in Germany all cent., payable to the Government, to which in Germany all min-belong. The French company which worked the property can when the Franco-German war broke out, and the mines haves been purchased and developed by a small English partnership, a amount of purchase-money will, no doubt, be stated in the a spectus to be issued to the public, investors being now necessary watchful against large prices. It is stated that the late ownersh watchful against large prices. It is stated that the late ownersh expended much cash in development, and are so satisfied with result that they will take three-fourths of the purchase more shares. The prospectus will be published in next week's Jour-so that investors will then be able to judge how far the enters is worthy of their support. The direction is decidedly an influen-one, and if the purchase price be low success may fairly be anticing. Hornachos, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 13\(\frac{2}{3}\); the general meeting on Wednesday le-for several hours, owing to a personal misunderstanding and upon very simple facts. The company has expended its capital, is over 11,500l, in debt; but the returns from the mines are sidered to be on the eve of commencing, the raising of 20,000l,

sidered to be on the eve of commencing, the raising of 20,000, ditional being thereby justified. The principal creditor is Mr. Parisot, the vendor to the company, and until a few days sig director. Within the last 15 months the directors were such to raise more capital, and the shareholders failed to respond to record appeals made to them to take it. This Mr. Parisot intervidence of want of confidence in the board (no doubt evidence of want of confidence in the board (no doubt being entained as to the value of the property), and he has, therefore signed his seat at the board, and exerted his influence (which his position as a large shareholder, and as a large creditor for melent to carry on the company's business, is immense) to get the members of the present board replaced by gentleman chosen by large shareholders in Birmingham, Manchester, and ellewhere, to remove the difficulty of raising the additional capital requirements of the Chairman (the Hen. A. G. Ponsonly) Mr. Marvin, who has been the means of obtaining much of company's capital hitherto subscribe I, was therefore opposed; as the entire control of the position is with the "new by which represents, through Mr. Parisot, more than half the entire the value of the position of the poll on Monday. This they will probably be removed by the poll on Monday. This gretable, as it was acknowledged at the meeting that bot Chairman and Mr. Marvin have worked hard for the company the more so as the position was thoroughly understood by Mr. Free who, had he wisely offered his resignation at the meeting is of recommending another to do so, would have permitted achievement of the object he said he had in view. It is not tool for him to do so now; and as he stated that a sacrifice would to be made, he should, by making that sacrifice and resigning, she readiness to promote the heat interacts of the company. his readiness to promote the best interests of the company. Mr. Frewer to take that course, the four new candidates for the board could at the adjourned meeting on Monday be elected to be recommendation of the directors (the Hon. A. G. Ponson Mr. Marvin being first re-elected), so as to comply with the Art of Association, and avoid delay. By this means a board of direc will be secured in which every member of the company will! confidence, the additional capital required will be at once raise and further delay in the development of the mines and payment dividends to the shareholders may be avoided.

New Zealand Kapanga, 3\frac{1}{2}\tau 3\frac{1}{2}\tau the shares have fluctuated as siderably, but close firm. Advices state that the various works progressing with speed; and the agent considers the mine will progressing with speed; are the progressing with speed and the agent considers the mine will progress the state of the state o

progressing with speed; and the agent considers the mine will provaluable, and make good returns for many years. A telegransus that the sinking of the winze has been resumed and returns comencing. Argentine, 5½ to 6; the Oxland's calciner has arrived and it is, doubtless, now at the mine. Additional stamps are less to work, and the mine is being sunk and opened upon me every possible dispatch. The reduction department is now rapid approaching satisfactory working condition. Condes, 4½ to 3½ approaching satisfactory working condition. Condes, 4½ to 5½ alone for will take place next week. The lode in the bottom the mine has improved, and is now valued at 70% per fathom. I other parts are looking well.

Richmond, 6½ to 7; the usual weekly telegram states that engines were disabled, the furnaces out of blast five days, but star again. The refinery produced doré bars to the value of \$3500 the manager's report for the week before last states that a farm able change was observable in the drift from the 800 ft. level;

again. The refinery produced doré bars to the value of \$35] The manager's report for the week before last states that a fave able charge was observable in the drift from the 800 ft. level; winze from this level was down 15 ft. in low-grade ore. No portant change in the 700 ft. drift. The 600 ft. drift was much proved, the ore being now all over the end of the drift. Nos. tand 2 stope looking very well, they are opening out a large body of ore. Ore from the was now being sent by rail to the furnees. The man ger's report for last records no change in the 800 ft. drift. The winze was going down from the 8 low-grade ore. A new drift was being started from the 800 level at the percentage ore. A new drift was being started from the 800 level at the percentage to the ore body is dipping and already covering the top of the drift, the end will be soon all in ore. The stopes Nos. I and 2 are very much improved, developing a large body of ore. A new chamber is being opened up at they where the last-named Nos. I and 2 stopes are situated. This intermediate clust starts from one side of the great Potts' chamber at about 550 ft, depth, and is bably the look itself taking another of its singular twists, and changing itse towards the new main shaft. The stone furnaces are still running so well that new hydrocycle is not needed at present. The old furnaces since the alterniared they there times their usual duration.

The Sin Francisco Exchange Journal, in an article commenting on the var portance to all mines with smelting ores of reducing the cost of fuel and effect savings in modes of working, relates instances of improvements in fluxing smelting, and states that—"For many of those we are indebted to the Engineen with successory, Mr. H. Knight, excompanied by two miceyerts, had inspected the Richmond Mine and reported its fine condition. Section of 5 ft. Holsting 200 tons a day." This, probably, refers to the neal mediate chambers starting from the Potts' Chamber, from which the man

mond Mine is o cross-cut 60 ft. mediate chamil

oft. in ore, with a cross-cut at that do

reported a drift was driven about 2001, in ore, with a cross-cut at that dates on New Pacific, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; the affairs of this company, which have been abeyance for a long time past, seen likely to improve with subfactory results to the shareholders. The mine has for some time past been worked on tribute, and the developments thus made at reported as very considerable. The lost North Star ledge having been found, worth from \$400 to \$1000 per ton; the last advices by say that everything was going on well, and the mins looking rick as that everything was going on well, and the mins looking rick Exchequer, I\(\frac{3}{4}\) to 2; in the 400 ft. level a leader of rich ruby silve has been struck upon the footwall. The stopes continue to look well. Funds have ben transmitted for quicksilver, salt, &c., so this it is concluded the mill is at length ready to start. I.X.L., \(\frac{3}{4}\) to little mill is finished, and has been handed over to the compute finished. The mine is now, twenty, out \(\frac{7}{4}\) to reserves are very transport. The mine is now, twenty, out \(\frac{7}{4}\) to reserves are very transport. extensive. The mine is now turning out 70 tons of ore per day equal to a daily profit of about \$2000 per day.

Tecoma, § to §; late to night, and thus too late to appear in deextensive.

tail, the secretary has sent some explanations with regard to the case of Coombs against the company. He states that the original claim was over 700%, and that the company had paid 100% in Court. The secretary further states that Mr. Coombs was appointed. by the original directors of the company, and that it is these directors who are solely responsible for the treatment referred to if the jury. Mr. Combes and other claims were left by this old to ard as a local to their successors, who obtained by means of addicates from America and other wise such information as in their opinion justified them in resisting Mr. Combes

Unfortunat market and price in the lo upon reco al, and a anager Sweet! ised the obtainab cLean, th rms, and from the are was ained as n, prefere the agent

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of 20 per shares he ra portion ich as thoughthe hal stated a actorily expec a large m. The pected to ly date. further rich ore which w Vailey, 3 an excel 26 east h is now

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Unfortunately these affidavits could not be used at the trial. The secretary ply remarks that it is a matter of vital importance to the company that no reducion should exist in the minds of its shareholders or of the public. market for Hydraulic or Gold-Washing Shares has been and prices do not shew any alteration. Information from rais confims the fact that the rains had commenced. It is in the local papers that this season hitherto has been the upon record; the miners are, nevertheless, expecting an averainfall. Blue Tent, 3 to 3\frac{1}{3}; operations here are proceeding al, and as the rains have commenced it is anticipated that manager has been enabled to clean up with a full head of . Sweetland Creek, \frac{1}{3} to \frac{3}{3}; the special meeting on Thursday rised the directors to dispose of the property for the best obtainable, and decided that a telegram should be sent to fchean, the manager, offering him the entire concern on cerobtainable, and decided that a telegram should be sent to a clean, the manager, offering him the entire concern on certerns, and reqesting the board to call a meeting to wind up oncern, and appoint liquidators. Ceder Creek, § to §; a telefrom the agent, Colonel Ludlum, states that the whole of the sare washing. This is encouraging news, as great hopes are tained as to the proble results of this season's washing, on, preference, 4 to 4§; the latest new sfrom the mines show the agent was able to do a small amount of washing. The swere all in good order, and would start up directly the rains were all in good order, and would start up directly the rains

s were all in good order, and would start up directly the rains were all in good order, and would start up directly the rains of shares in lead mines are without change. Van, 35 to 37; arious operations, both underground and at surface, are propagas usual, and there is no change reported. The four-weekly take place next Thursday, 500 tons of lend and 150 tons of e. Grogwinion, 5½ to 6, cum div. and cum new shares; the frearly meeting was held on Wednesday, and a dividend at the of 20 per cent. was declared. It was also resolved to issue the shares held in reserve, to provide funds for developing the raportion of the mine, which is believed to be likely to prove ich as the portion now yielding such satisfactry returns, get he half-year 600 tons of lead have been sold for 8920L, and as stated at the meeting that these returns would be by and-bye actorily increased, and that consequently larger dividends be expected. Wye Valley, 5½ to 6½; the stopes continue to a large quantity of ore, and are valued at about 7 tons per m. The 22 has passed through several branches of ore, and it preceded to cut into the main ore-producing part of the lode at rily date. The lode is some 70 ft. in width, and bids fair to profurther enormous deposits of lead at this and the deeper the new shaft is also being sunk in a very fine lode, and rich ore ground has been laid open in the eastern end of the which will greatly add to the reserves of the mine. West Valey, 3½ to 4; the lode at the 40 east is rich for copper and an excellent indication for great deposits of the latter mineral. 26 east has been communicated with Brooke's shaft, and the Valley, 3½ to 4; the lode at the 40 east is rich for copper and an excellent indication for great deposits of the latter mineral. So east has been communicated with Brooke's shaft, and the is now perfectly vent lated; the shaft is going down in a course of ore, and the prospects are considered good. St. non. 3½ to 3½; the bottom level west is steadily progressing, the lode has very much improve 1, and is yielding both lead and le. It is intended to forthwith cross cut the lole to its full h, and thus prove its value. The 35 stope has much improved, at large sharehol lers visited the mine last week, and expressed fection at its prospects, and the progress made.

h, and thus prove its value. The solp as the provents and thus provents and the progress made, and large sharehol lers visited the mine last week, and expressed action at its prospects, and the progress made, merley, \(\frac{3}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); the lode in the 130 east is 1ft. wide, worth of lead ore per fathom. There is a good deal of water issuing the end of the south cross-cut, and the ground contains a little occasionally. The winze below the 120 east is worth 15\(\textit{L}\) per m. The 80 west is worth 1 ton per fathom. Other parts of nine without change. West Assheton, \(\frac{1}{2}\), for \(\frac{1}{2}\); Assheton, \(\frac{1}{2}\), Pateley Bridge, \(\frac{2}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); the Rake vein, in the 30 going is increasing in value, and, from appearances, the agent is of on that he is close to a rich course of lead gone done in the above. The end going west is also presenting most encoug features, in every way identical with the rich bed of ore d through in the shaft. The Sun vein, east from Gillfield is improving. Other parts of the mine unchanged. West ey Bridge, \(\frac{5}{2}\) to \(\frac{5}{2}\); the Craven cross-vein, in the 56, has oved within the last few days. The lode in the level west orth, towards North Rake vein, is making good progress. The

No. 2 shaft is worth 1 ton of lead ore per lathom. The cross-orth, towards North Rake vein, is making good progress. The talso reports that he has commenced dressing. It Black Craig, δ_2^2 to δ_2^4 ; the directors have just paid a divi-of 10 per cent., and the mine is reported to be looking very araging, and opening out well. The machinery and working have been largely increased, and the property is altogether developed on a much more extended scale than by the old ters. There is considered to be every prospect of their continu-o pay good dividends, the general opinion being that the mine, hade great profits in olden times, is likely again to prove ty remunerative. remunerative.

d are the closing quotations:—
1/2 to 1/2; Carn Brea, 36 to 38; Devon Great Consols, 3½ to 4½;
1/2 to 39; East Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Van, 6½ to 7½; Glyn, 2 to 2½;
1/2 to 22; Great West Van, 3½ to 5½; Hingston Down, ½ to 3½;
1/2 to 6½; Marke Valley, ½ to 1½; Parys Mountain, ½ to 3½; Parte1/2 to 3½; Pennerley, ¾ to 1½; Penstruthal, ½ to ½; Roman Gravels,
1/2 Tankerville, 8½ to 8½; Timeroft, 18 to 20; Van, 36 to 38; Van Con1/2; West Ascheton, 1½ to 1½; West Basset, 4 to 5; West Chiver1/2; West Anterville, 1½ to 2; West Pateley Bridge, 5 to 5½; Wheal
1/3; Wheal Grenville, ½ to 2½; Sets Pateley Bridge, 5 to 5½; Wheal
1/3; Wheal Grenville, ½ to 5½; Almada and Tritlo, 5-16 to 7-16; Argen1/3; Chontales, ½ to ½; Colorado Terrible Lode, 1 to 1½; Condeas
1/3; Chontales, ½ to ½; Colorado Terrible Lode, 1 to 1½; Condeas
1/3; Chontales, ½ to ½; Colorado Terrible Lode, 1 to 1½; Condeas
1/3; Chontales, ½ to ½; Sets Pateley Alley Condeas
1/2; Edwing Lode, 1/2; Lode, ½ to 1/2; Condeas
1/3; Chontales, ½ to ½; Sets Pateley
1/3; Edwing Lode, 1/2; Lode, ½ to 1/2; Condeas
1/3; Chontales, ½ to 1/2; Javali, ½ to ½; Kapanga, 3½ to 3/2;
1/3 to 1/3; Javali, ½ to ½; New Quebrada, W Pacific, ½ to ½; Sets Colorado Consolidated, 6½ to 6½; San Pedro, ½ to 1; St. John to 349; Sierra Buttes, 1½ to 1½; South Aurora, ½ to ½; Sweetland
1/4; Tecoma, ½ to ½; Cnited Mexican, 2½ to 2½; Blue Tent, 2½ to 1/2; Lode, 1 ined are the closing quotations:-16; Tecoma, 36 to on (pref.), 4 to 41/4.

LIERIES.-Business on the market for colliery shares has g the past month been a little more active than previously, to doubt being to some extent caused by the improved nature is reports of trade in the various coal and iron centres. At reports of trade in the various coal and from centres. At we specially the iron makers are full up with orders for some come. In South Wales, too, there are many large orders for steel in the and no don't this will advantageously affect the Ebbw Vale, Panteg, and orks in the district. The coal trade is very brisk, especially in South Wales Lancashire districts, though no rise in prices is at present noticeable, ring, however, the mildness of the winter the present aspect of the trade deemed satisfactory. The Chapel House new pit is now down 381½ yards, been sunk 4½ yards during the past week. The hard bar of ground lately tas being cut is not yet passed through, but will be in the course of a day dness or ...
The Chapel House new partial tring the past week. The hard bar or governing the past week. The hard bar or governed to the past week. The hard bar or governed to the past of rom buyers, and the shares conseq Meadow shares are slightly flatter iently teme, the difficulties of which, however, it is hoped may be surmounted, and Swansea shares close at 1\[^3\) to 2\[^3\]; Cakemore, 2\[^3\) to 3\[^3\). New Sharlive been off-red and leave off at 4 to 4\[^3\]; Thorp's Gawher have been done thy lower quotations, and close the week at 1\[^3\) to 2\[^3\] Cannock and Hunting-1\[^3\] dis: Aldridge, 24 to 2\[^3\]: Hamstead, 9 to 9\[^3\]; 1\[^3\] House and North-1o 1\[^3\]; Mid-Cannock, 2\[^3\) to 2\[^3\]: new shares (10\[^3\], paid), 1\[^3\] to 14\[^3\]; Pelsall, Sandeell Park, 22\[^3\] to 2\[^3\]: South Cannock, 7 to 7\[^3\]; Spon Lane, 3 to 4\[^3\]; A.V.

HALIFAX.—Feb. 2: The following quotations are from Mr. J. H. Thackrah's list;—Halifax and Huddersfield Union Bank, 29%: Halifax Joint-Stock Bank, 31 Halifax Commercial Bank, 24% ex div.; London and Yorkshire Bank, 23%, 6d.; John Croseley's, 9% ex div.; Whitworth and Co., 7%: Bradford Briek and Tile, 4, 14; ditte 8, 6: Ricponden Commercial, 10%; Yorkshire Boiler Insurance Co., 23., 5d.: Norton Brothers, 7; Heekmondwike Manufacturing Company, 4; Goole Bassa Shipping Company, 11.

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At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2014 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 17,1634.18s. 0d. The particulars of the sale were—Avenge standard for 9 per cent. produce, 964. 7s. 4d.; average produce, 11 11-16; average price per ton, 84. 10s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 235 tons 8 cwts. The following are the particulars of two last sales:—

age produce of 3 4, and sold at an average of 23/, 8, 11d per

ton, or 15s. 2dd. per unit of fine copper, the standard realised being about 1l. 7s. 6d. better than that for the whole sale. On Feb. 13 there will be offered for sale 2056 tons, from Betts Cove, the Cape, Union, Berehaven, Norway, and elsewhere.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1224 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 6272l. 18s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 99l. 19s.; average produce, $7\frac{\pi}{8}$; average price per ton, 5l. 2s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 96 tons 9 cwts. The fol-

*** With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Original Correspondence: Forced Sales of Copper; Out lines of Geology—No. I.; Review of Mr. J. A. Morgan's Article on the Origin of Metals (J. H. Morton); Combustion of Coal Cargoes (A. Vassard); Steam Boilers of the Royal Navy (W. Tregay); Foreign Loans, and Home Mining (K. Tredinnick); the Flagstaff Mining Company (W. C. Vincent); Hichmond Mining Company; Science in its Application to Mining (R. Knapp); Drake Walls Mine, and its New Management (T. Gregory); Mining on Halkin Mountain, Flintshire; Mining in Finishire-Bodidris Mine; Cardiganshire Mines, A.D., 1877; Bouth Condurrow—Wheal Grenville; Wheal Grenville (J. Watson); East Lovell Mine (E. J. Bartlett); St. Agnes Mining District (R. Symons); the Murchison Testimonial—Mining Explosives—Mining as an Investment—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Ironmaking in the Central Presidency—Ironmaking by Private Enterprise in India—Meetings of New Quebrada, Hornachos, Port Phillip, Victoria (London), Pennant, New Consols, Grogwinion, Wheal Eliza, Belstone, Medlyn Moor, Llanidloes, West Goginau, and New Chiverton Companies, &c.

PLYNLIMMON.—The 24 east has improved to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead ore per fathom. There will be 20 tons sampled on Tuesday.

NORTH LAXEY.—The sinking of the shaft below the 136 has been resumed; the lode in the south en I producing good stones of lead ore, with every appearance of a valuable improvement. The stopes, &c., continue productive, as of late.

HOLMBUSH.—We observe that this mine has now entered the Dividend List with a distribution of 6d. per 1l. share, and the directors' report informs the shareholders that they may expect still better results in future. We hope for the sake of home enterprise that this will come to pass.

DERWENT.—The operations are being pushed on upon an extensive scale. There are five stopes in back of the 95, ea-t of Jefferies shaft, worth 23, 18, 12, 20, and 14 cwts. per fathom. At two points in the 93 west they are stripping down the lode, worth 12 and 16 cwts. per fathom, and the three stopes in this level are worth 18, 22, and 15 cwts. per fathom. At Westgarth's the 74 west is worth 6 cwts. and the stopes 12 cwts. per fathom. The various drivages and cross-cuts may be expected to lead to important discoveries in a short time.

ROCKHARE —The 42 is set to drive at 70s, per fathom till under

COVERIES IN a short time.

ROCKHOPE.—The 42 is set to drive at 70s, per fathom till under the old shaft. When the rise is put up rich ore ground will, probably, be opened. There are two men driving in back of the adit level in ground worth 15 cwts. per fathom. Four men stoping in back of the 15, worth 2½ tons per fathom. Four men opening ground in the 15, worth 12 cwts. per fathom. Two men stoping in back of the 25, worth 12 cwts. per fathom. Notwithstanding the severe weather and short days, the returns have been lately at the rate of 30 tons per month. rate of 30 tons per month.

GROGWINION LEAD MINING COMPANY .- At the meeting, held on Wednesday list, the directors' report and balance sheet was unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 4s. per share, or 20 per cent., was declared for the half-year. It was also decided to issue the 2000 shares held in reserve at a premium of 2l, per share, the calls on the shareholders being spread over a period of 18 months. Mr. Kitto, the manager, stated that he believed the present rate of dividend could be seelly mixtured upon the impressed capital and dividend could be easily maintained upon the increased capital, and that there was every reason to expect a considerable addition to the income as soon as the levels were more advanced into the eastern ground. Upon a motion that Mr. Horsley should be reelected considerable discussion ensued, the meeting being of opinion that his services could advantageously be dispensed with, and the motion was lost. motion was lost.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY. —We are happy to learn that the subscriptions which Messrs. John Taylor and Sons have received for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire have amounted to 1091. Is. This sum is being distributed by Mr. Nosky Bontoux and Mr. Arthur Taylor, amongst the different families who were affected by the sad occurrence.

IRELAND—SLATE QUARRIES.—Some months ago we published a letter from Capt. Thomas on the slate districts of West Cork, and since then we learn that one of those quarries which have been recently opened is a great success, and as the demand exceeds the supply we are informed that other quarries in the same locality will be opened forthwith.

BRITISH LEAD MINES.—We are requested to state that the sixth edition of Mr. Murchison's pamphlet will shortly be published. It will, as usual, contain valuable and important information up to the latest date.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. F. W. MANSELL AND CO. (SWORN STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS), have REMOVED to 43 AND 43A, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET. LONDON, EC.

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ontaining an analysis of Railway and Lead Mining Shares and Dividends.

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60 Afmada, 18, 20, 40 Bodidris. 20 Cedar Creek, 15s, 9d, 25 Combmartin, 12s, 3d, 2) Chicago, £5 6s, 3f, 10 Cargoll, £5, 30 Chapel House, £2 18s 9 20 Derwent, £3 3s, 9d, 10 Eberhardt, £10 5d, 20 East Caradon, £1 18s, 9d, 20 East Caradon, £1 4s.

25 Pandora. 75 Port Phillip, 12s. 3d. 75 Port Phillip, 12s. 3d. 35 Penneriey, 16s. 9d. 40 Penstruthal, 13s. 25 Rookhope, 19s. 46. 15 Nichmond, £6 13s. 9d. 35 San Pedro, £1 5s. 50 South Aurora, 2s. 3d. 30 Sweetland, 7s. 20 Flagstan, 43 ds. 3d. 40 Glenroy, £134. 50 Gold Run, 12s. 3d. 25 L. X. L., 19s. 3d. 20 Leadhills, £6%. 40 Last Chance, 18s. 9d. 6 Minera. 30 Marke Valley, £1¼. 50 North Laxey, 20s. 3d. 50 South Aurora, 8s. 3d. 30 Sweetland, 7s. 25 Van Consols, £2 3s. 9d 10 Tankerville, £8 11s. 3d 25 W. Tankerville, £1%. 60 Great W. Van, 8s. 6d. 6 m.... 30 Marke Vaney, 20s. 50. 10 North Laxey, 20s. 50. 26 N. Zealand Kapanga, 23 /6.

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Mr. E. JACKSON, Associate of the Royal School of Mines,
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A Pamphlet of Information, containing full particulars, forwarded, post free,

M. R. CHARLES BAWDEN, Poldice House, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall, INVITES the COOPERATION of TEN GENTLEMEN to PURCHASE a COPPER MINE in the richest mineral district in Cornwall. It is well stocked with machinery, pitwork, &c., and a trial made as deep as the 40 fm. level, at a cost of about £5:00, and from the superficial bunches leading to a large deposit of mineral below, over £.000 worth have been sold; £1000 only is required to purchase the set with all its machinery, and sink the mine another 20 fathoms to open up one of the greatest copper dep sits that has been discovered for the last 20 years. This affects the layester an opportunity racely to be met with. Full puriculars on application.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS
WINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITH,

Notices to Correspondents.

* have the needed and the form a new the form the field or receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

EAST WAEAL BASSET.—Can any reader inform me in what way I can gain correct information as to the prospects of East Wheal Basset? A report has just reached me of a meeting held on Jan. 16, when accounts were furnished to Aug. 31 last, and a call of 15s. per share made. The arrears of calls amount to §15l., far more than the whole of the last call, and no ore was sold during 1876. Nothing is said of the working of the mine since August, but in the report of Wheal Basset meeting I observed that the shareholders complained of being in undated with water from East Rasset. The captain is Mr. R. Pryor, and the purser Mr. H. L. Phillips. The large arrears seem to show that the shareholders feel but little confidence, and I have for a long time expected steps to be taken to wind it up.—B. J.

wind it up.—B. J.

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY—" Mining Engineer"—(Holborn Hill).—The exchange
of specimens is probably one of the objects of the Mineralogical Society, and
there will be no difficulty whatever in obtaining membership. A letter addressed
to Mr. J. Lobley Cogan, Scientific Club, Savile-row, London, will produce all
particulars as to terms of admission, annual subscription, &c.

particulars as terms of animas uncerproof, as SOUTH PLYNLIMMON.—Can any reader give some information about South Plyn limmon Lead Mine, in 12,000 shares, of 2/. each? I am a shareholder, and hav paid all calls, but can get no information regarding the mine.—SHAREHOLDER. ceived, -" B. B."-" W. F."-" J. H. C." (Glasgow Caradon) -" A. B. G."
-" T.S."-" B. C." (Medlyn Moor) -" H. B. V."-" E. T."-" Enquirer " Grenville): There cannot be any truth in the rumour.—Sampson Trevethan-Wild Duck, or Sportsman's Arms: Next week—"Shareholder" (Van Consols)

THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

COLLIERY MANAGEMENT, AND EXPLOSIONS.

Much of the legislation which has taken place of late years in reference to mining operations seems to have been based upon the assumption either that colliery proprietors and managers are altogether indifferent to the lives and comforts of those in their employ. gether indifferent to the lives and comforts of those in their employ, or grossly negligent of those means of safety which are placed within their reach. Whilst admitting that some of the explosions and mining disasters which have recently occurred show a censurable disregard of well known rules and regulations, we are by no means disposed to accept the theory of amateur legislators, and condemn the whole mining profession—cireful proprietors and scientific able managers—for the laches of the few. When we consider that we are raising in the United Kingdom something like 130,000,000 tons of coal annually, of the value of something like 45,000,000, or 50,000,000. sterling per annum, it will be at once evident that a very large number of men and boys must be engaged in this most dangerous avocation of extracting the precious "black diamonds" from the bowels of the earth, and that under the most careful regulations and management, and even the most favourable meteorological condimanagement, and even the most favourable meteorological condimanagement, and set the most favourable sacrifice of human tions, there must necessarily be a considerable sacrifice of human life, deplorable to all, but to none more so than the proprietors and those who have the practical management of our mines.

Several of the explosions which have recently taken place in our coal mines are unquestionably to be attributed to unusual and su iden atmospheric disturbances. The intimate connection of storms and explosions are not yet sufficiently understood, even by some of our principal mining engineers. Of course, the merest tyro in mining knows fully well that a low state of the barometer exercises a considerable influence over the entire ventilation of the mine-the pressure of air is relaxed, the long pent-up gases escape, and the c tions of the pit are rendered more than usually dangerous. We known cases in which collieries usually perfectly safe to work with naked lights suddenly become exceptionally dangerous with a very low barometer, requiring the greatest skill and cutton to prevent explosions. Of course, the public generally, who know little or nothing of the difficulties to be surmounted in the adequate ventilation of mines, imagine that it is very easy to remove all danger and to surmount every difficulty; but those who have the every-day routine of a calliery under their care know by too sade superiors. to surmount every difficulty; but those who have the every-day routine of a colliery under their care know by too sad experience that their best and most careful de-ire to provide "an adequate amount of ventilation as shall render harmless noxious gases," are lighted to be overpowered by some sudden "blower," or the neglect of some precaution on the part of another, defying human prescience or exertions to cope with. The late LIONEL BROUGH, one of the most able mining men of his day, in one of his annual reports mentioned certain natural occurrences witnessed after the equinox, and he suggested that, as some of our annual groups of accident waves coincident in time, they possibly had relation the one with the were coincident in time, they possibly had relation the one with the other. Scientific investigations have of late gone far to prove that we are more or less affected by annual vibratory action; and it is possible that explosions in mines are far more intimately associated with, and affected by, violent disturbances, atmospheric or otherwise, than is usually supposed.

The official investigation into the Abertilley Colliery explosion has resulted in the most complete exoneration of all blame on the part of the management, and all who have read the evidence given at that patient and pains taking enquiry must fully endorse the verdict of the jury. For some days previous to that unfortunate event a very low barometer was registered, and although the long practical experience and the ability of Mr. Adams is proof that he was fully prepared to cope with such emergency, and although the was fully prepared to cope with such emergency, and although the ventilation of the colliery was most admirable, it is possible that the low barometer contributed more or less to the unfortunate event; at least, the workings must have been more difficult, and the elightest irregularity sufficient to cause derangement of the ventila-tion. It will be a reflection upon Mr. Adams—in fact, upon the tion. It will be a reflection upon all Abana and act, apon see scientific managers of our mines generally—did we for a moment allow that atmospheric disturbances are not usually provided for and readily overcome, but circumstances will ever occur in which gas is suddenly tapped (in small airways, for instance), which no amount of ventilation will instantaneously remove, and hence explosions will occasionally occur in the best ventilated mines, the stringent provisions of the Act of Parliament not withstanding—that is to see a rules; the Legislature should entirely probability uses is to say, unless the Legislature should entirely prohibit the use of naked lights, and compel all mining operations to be conducted

with locked safety-lamps.

But whilst of the opinion that explosions and accidents will occasionly occur so long as mining operations are conducted as at present, we can have no sympathy with either proprietors or managers who wilfully defy the salutary provisions of the Act of Parliament, or set at nought proper means to secure the lives of the miners. We wish we could impress upon the public mind the fact that even upon wish we could impress upon the public mind the fact that even upon the lowest ground—that is, the pounds, shillings, and pence point of view—a colliery explosion is the most expensive and most to be dreaded catastrophe which can take place to the colliery owner. Thousands of pounds are often wiecked in a moment of time, and the whole business of the mine suspended for months by explosions; and it is, therefore, manifestly the interest, as it is no less the duty, and it is, therefore, mannestly the interest, as it is no less the duty, of the proprietor and manager to guard as much as possible against such a calamity. But not only so, colliery proprietors and managers are now surrounded by most stringent Acts of Parliament, the wilful or neglectful violation of which renders him liable to most serious consequences, penal and otherwise. Legislation has assuredly gone far enough in this direction, and we deprecate, thereharreary gone far enough in this direction, and we deprecate, therefore, the everlasting cry which is a lated for further restrictions being hedged round the colliery proprietors and managers in the pro-ecution of their laborious undertakings. The first general rule of the Mines Regulation Act provides that "an adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of such mine and the travelling roads to and from such places places of such mine and the traveling reads to and from such places shall be in a fit state for working and passing therein." It is also imperative that mines shall be provided with two shafts—the downthese two provisions were carried out in their entirety, they would these two provisions were carried out in their entirety, they would amply provide for the safe working of all collieries under any but the most exceptional circumstances. Life and death literally depend upon adequate ventilation, and by none is this more recognised and appreciated than by the colliery proprietors and managers generally, and its importance and seriousness are readily acknowledged by all who have the practical management of our mines Some persons, however, who have to do with our mines have lately shown a lamentable disregard of these well-known laws and regula-tions, and it is only right that such should be visited with severity.

THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

American ironmasters and ironmaking companies have been com-plaining almost as much of dull times as their English brethren, or plaining almost as much of dull times as their English brethren, or contemporaries, for we are afraid there is not enough love lost between them to justify the employment of the first expression. Business in iron rails has been rather seriously curtailed during the last year or two in the United States—first, on account of the financial depression, which has checked a further extension of railways; and secondly, from the use of steel rails instead of iron rails by all the most prominent American railroad companies. There are now, however, some symptoms of a revival in the demand for iron rails, principally from the South, and the American iron trade is expected to receive a slight impetus in consequence. Should the aspect of financial affairs experience an improvement in the United States the building and equipment of narrow-gauge railways will probably rebuilding and equipment of narrow-gauge railways will probably re-ceive also an increased amount of attention; it is possible, however, building and equipment of narrow gauge rail rays ceive also an increased amount of attention; it is possible, however, that some of these narrow-gauge railways may impair the position of some of the older railroad companys, and so diminish their rail-purchasing power; this, however, is rather a remote contingency. It is feared that there will be little increase in the demand for pipes from municipal corporations, as the stringency of the times renders corporate bodies indisposed to engage in heavy additional expendi-ture. Some activity is anticipated in the demand for plates upon the American markets; a revival in iron shipbuilding industry is also regarded as not improbable. Other branches of the American iron trade show little immediate prospect of a change for the better. Upon the whole, however, the current outlook of the American iron

Upon the whole, however, the current outlook of the American iron trade is considered to have slightly changed for the better. The cost of production has been brought down to the lowest point, and stocks are small, although a large number of furnaces are standing idle, and are ready at once to go into blast.

The American iron trade is probably exposed to greater vicissitudes even than the English from the vertiginous tone of American commerce and society, by reason of the absence in the United States of a stable middle class. Here and there one meets in American life with some great capitalist, but he is a rare exception; and, upon the whole, the Americans have probably less accumulated capital for each individual than is possessed by the principal countries of for each individual than is possessed by the principal countries of Western Europe. The consequence is that when some severe panic or depression prevails the great mass of the American people bend before the blast, and are utterly powerless to resist it. On the other before the clast, and are utterly powerfies to resist it. On the other hand, as they have not very much to lose, they soon rally from its effects. The JAY-COOKE pan'c, which began to make its evil influence felt in September, 1873, inflicted probably greater damage upon the commercial interests of the United States than any of its predecessors, because it originated in the projection and prosecution of a terribly long list of premature railroads. In 1871, 1872, and 1873 the Americans actually constructed somewhere about 6000 miles of railroad annually, while their projections attained fabulous proportions. As many of the lines opened in these three wild years could not possibly clear their working expenses, and as many of the premature projections had only the effect of involving their projectors in enormous losses, a great shock was given in the autumn of 1873 to American railroad enterprise, and to American enterprise generally, and eitheur three their properties.

generally; and although we have now nearly arrived at the spring of 1877, the recovery from this shock is still only partial. It is not, however, only to the excessive projection of premature American railroads that we must attribute the misfortunes which have befallen the American commercial world during the last three years. The shoddy aristocracy, which sprung into existence during and after the great civil war of 1861-5, did not improve the tone of American society or American commercial life. Reckless extravagance, unsound finance, disregard of future consequences—these were some of the evils which the shoddy interest brought in its train and even now we see traces of the mischief which they its train, and even now we see traces of the mischief which they have wrought. The general tendency of society—and even of American society—is, however, in the right direction; and great as present misfortunes may be, matters are tolerably certain to improve in the end. It may be hoped, under all the circumstances, then, that the great American panic of 1873 has at last reached the stage of recuperation and amen liment. Should this hope be realised, its realisation may, however, not be attended with very much benefit to the English iron trade.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY .- The next meeting will be on We Inesday. Feb 7, when the following papers will be red:—1. On the Chemical and Mineralogical Changes which have taken place in certain Eruptive Rocks of North Wales, by Mr. J. A. Phillips, F.G.S.—2. On New Species of Belemnits and Sulenia from the Middle Tertiaries of South Australia, by Prof. Rulph Tate, F.G.S.—3. On Manismiries Gardneri (Seeley), an Elasmosaurian from the base of the Gauit at Folkest me, by Prof. H.G. Sealey, F.G.S. by Prof. H. G. Seeley, F.G.S.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES .- Mr. Chanate, the chief COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Chanate, the chief engineer of the Eric Railway, recommends the renewal in iron of 173 wooden bridges upon the system; the cost of this renewal is estimated at \$850,000. The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania in 1876 is returned at 18,350,950 tons, as compared with 19,880,082 tons in the corresponding period of 1875, showing a decrease of 1,529,132 tons last year. The production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania in 1876 was 3,650,163 tons, against 3,894,694 tons in 1875, showing a decrease of 244,531 tons last year. The aggregate production of coal—anthracite and bituminous combined—in Pennsylvania last year was thus 22,001,113 tons, against 23,774,776 tons in 1875, showing a decrease of 1,15,666 tons last year. The tons in 1875, showing a decrease of 1,715,666 tons last year. The total movement of coal and coke over the Pennsylvania Ruilroud last year amounted to 4,551,322 tons, of which 3,695,430 tons were coal. The general condition of the American iron trade is considered to be better than it was a year since. The cost of produc-tion appears to have been brought down to the lowest point, and stocks are small; it seems accordingly unlikely that anything further can occur to depress the narket. A drawback is, however, found in the fact that many furnaces are standing idle, so that the capacity of production is in excess of any probable legitimate depress of the capacity of production is in excess of any probable registimate depressed. has been discovered at several points in Western Colorada and Eastern Utah.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS .- Mr. Ellis Lever writes to the Times, from Manchester:—In your report of the colliery disaster at Farnworth, near Bolton, involving the loss of 18 lives, it is stated that the accident occurred through the ignition of the brattice cloth used in the ventilation of the mine. As a manufacturer of brattice cloth for more than 20 years, and inventor of the flexible canvas tubes for colliery ventilation, which obtained the award at the International colliery ventuation, which obtained to say that nearly 14 years ago Exhibition 1862, may I be allowed to say that nearly 14 years ago letters ratent were granted me for an improved composition to make letters patent were granted me for an improved composition to make brattice cloth and tubing non-inflammable? Since that period my patents have lapsed, and others are manufacturing and supplying these materials more or less non-inflammable, at about the same price as the same article otherwise preparel. This safety brattice cloth is extensively used in many of the largest and best-managed collieries in the Kingdom; but in November last I felt it my duty to send out a circular warning colliery owners that a large quantity of common and inferior material coated with a composition of highly inflammable and dangerous character was then being offered as brattice cloth, and cautioned them against the risk incurred in using the same. I have met with brattice cloth which has been steeped in gas tar, ereosote, petroleum, and other oile, and I have cast and the upcast; and we have no hesitation in eaying that if

known instances of cloth so prepared taking fire in the oi known instances of cloth so prepared taking fire in the collection storehouses from spontaneous combustion just as oily cotton, will do. To introduce any additional source of danger into collection where, unfortunately, so many are known to exist already, and looked upon as a most imprudent step. Under a recent Act of liament provision has been made for the appointment of days fled managers who are supposed to be responsible for the same the colliery. If these gentlemen would in future see to it than the colliery of the proper quality be obtained and used in the same colliery. the colliery. If these gentlemen would in future see to it the tice cloth of the proper quality be obtained and used in the cunder their charge we should hear no more of such fearful ac (so-called) as that at Farnworth.

COAL ASSOCIATION FOR LANCASHIRE.—A meeting of the bers of the Lancashire Coal Trade was held in Manchester, on a day, for the purpose of forming a coal association for the coal mr. George Ormerod, of Bury, presided. There was a large at ance.—The Chairman said one of the principal objects of the ciation about to be formed was to take action in regard to the man companies delaying wagons in course of transit. If they can companies delaying wagons in course of transit. If they suffered in this way the public would have to pay. Therefore it was a puquestion.—The meeting then discussed a number of resolution had been drawn up, and decided to form themselves into an ass tion with the view to protect themselves.

RATING MINES.—In the Common Pleas Division, on Monday, ause of the Tyne Coal Company v, the Overseers of Wallsend \mathbb{P}_q a rating appeal, involved a question of great importance to of mining property. The appellants are lesses of a colin lessors being the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The lease is lessors being the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The lease is years, at a rent of 200% a year, and dated 1864. The colliery flooded out in the year 1854, and from that date down to it sent time the water has never been pumped out. The appare also lessees, but from a different landlord, of some surface, which had been the control of the on which had been erected two large reservoirs, some boile an engine-house, and a large stack or chimney. The boil contains 12 boilers set in masonry, and in the engine house a contains 12 boilers set in masonry, and in the engine house are nengines. There is also a railway from the colliery to a what the Tyne, for the purpose of conveying coals for the boilers. In to the year 1870 the amount of water in the mine became siderably reduced by the pumping, but from the year 1870 to the present time the water had remained at about the level. The appellants in their case admitted that they were not able in respect to the surface land they occupied, but they detend that they were rateable for the colliery, reservoirs, boiler-shels, gine-house, or other plant. It was contended that the colliery being worked was unproductive; and the reservoirs, &c., were of the colliery.—For the appellants were Mr. Herschell, QC., and Mr. Ridley; for the respondents, Sir Henry James, Q.C., and Mr. Ridley; for the respondents, Sir Henry James, Q.C., and Mr. Ridley; the formal succession, the Loud Chief Justice delivered and the the origines, reservoires. day. At their concusion, the hour Differ Jestics delivered ment for the appellants, on the ground that the engines, reservailway, and other subjects as to which the rates was quest were part of the unproductive colliery. They were part of valueless whole, and, therefore, not liable to be rated.—Mr. Ju GROVE concurred.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Feb. 1.—Who can say when we shall see a definite change in confition of mining affairs? Assuredly not the present we though the horizon does look clearer than it did, and greater in fulness is expressed on all hands. But what is the good of a feel of hopefulness, or of what advantage is a brightening prospect the hope is deferred, or if the prospects never brighten to the study of a rise in the standard? We want more satisfying meat madays than mere hope and brightening prospects, and no one case we have not waited long enough, and with more or less of pence. There are wonderful tales to hand of a great tim distinguish. ence. There are wonderful tales to hand of a great tin dist Mexico, where the tin ore is formed so rapidly that if you wo the lode and wait a few years, by-and-bye you get a fresh crothat has not affected the market here yet, nor is it likely to. Mexican field is altogether too promising, and whatever theories may have been held about the formation of tin ore, we never on this side of the Atlantic fallen back on Topay's phila—"Spects it grows"—in this literal and unsophisticated fallen by the results of the property of course, there is a same in which it may be said. There are wonderful tales to hand of a great tin di though, of course, there is a sense in which it may be said tob

It does not seem as if it would take much just now to re-in the home smelting system, and the sale of the block in miner instead of the block. But even when matters seem very brink of realisation there are often unexpected difficul delays, and so the experiment may yet be put off. That it made we have very little doubt, and some of that superfluor which now and again shows itself in such matters as the dis of managers, would soon solve the problem if only it could rected into this proper and useful channel. It would not take to see what was the value, or the centrary, of the theory that produce of different mines must be mixed to produce a good mar able metal. What became of the tin which was smelted on mines in the days before smelting houses, or of that which smelted for the miners in the days—later still—when the sme was a smelter, and got his profit out of smelting the metal, and out of its sale? It could not have been worth much according the metal, the modern theory and yet it sold.

out of its sale? It could not have been worth much accordance the modern theory, and yet it sold.

There has been a certain amount of undeservedly censoriant ticism on the proceedings at the last meeting of the Mining Instrument of the modern of the mode It is probably idle to expect that we shall ever get an ab-safe explosive—one that will never go off except precisely w how it is intended to do so—but that is no rea-on why we not use every means in our power to get the safest, and, in a tion to the work done and the mode of use, the cheapest. It is true that neither the paper read nor the speeches which for contributed very much to the solution of this problem. We learn that there are mines in Cornwall even yet where the fuse is unknown in the sense of being unused, and that there has a much stronger amount of faith in black provides then a hidding a much stronger amount of faith in black provides them. abiding a much stronger amount of faith in black powder than have been supposed; but when the new explosives came undities every doctor differed, and everybody thought his own children. Cannot the Mining Institute go a little beyond this arrange for a series of trials under competent supervision? things have been talked of before now, but as yet without any The question is really a most important one and there is not The question is really a most important one, and there is no rewhy the Institute should not have the credit of solving it.

The County Adit commenced by the Messrs. Williams, of Soundabout 120 years ago, for the purpose of draining the mines in

Scorrier and Gwennap districts, has been of immense value in the past, when mining operations in those parts were of greater extend at present, and will undoubtedly be of service to future gets. The main trunk of the adit from its outlet at Bis Treleigh Wood Mines, near Redruth, is fully 6 miles in and probably its various branches extend an additional 10 mil it is now maintained in repair by a levy being made on the at work, and on the lords of the abandoned setts through w passes. At the annual meeting of the adit committee, he week, the accounts showed an expenditure of 246% in the lamouths, while on the other side 63% had been received for washed out of the adit, and collected near its month, after all the water to settle. A discussion ensued as to the utilisation larger quantity of other, it being the opinion of some present more might be collected and sold, and after this the usual levels of the larger state.

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b. 1.—The and if any ment is stocks ca and sma tly run af uch prod uced does only kind ont moment rest Sout at of the h Durham h is not affield. aployedifacture of lemand for ily than a t it is pr be highly st as muc on that ob isfactory e 9s. 9d. p ere is not ng scale a s are at that am week the 1 as the per forte so that umstances any con in their of high was ter of real

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At the year in the first ton, on \(\lambda \) 8067 ope as of about long, and, in board during Feb. 1.-T and no impro the Teversall beyond this p

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equence of an obstruction in the County Adit, but evidence on nsequence of an obstruction in the county Adit, but evidence on point being conficting it was decided to appoint an independent to examine the adit, and report on it at an adjourned meeting, hich task Capt. William Rosewarne was unanimously elected.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

5.1.—The condition of the coal trade remains as stagnant as and if anything, appearances seem to indicate that it is a trifle in respect of the range of prices. Large stocks of coal have mulated at many collieries, and one of the chief difficulties of moment is dependent upon the question whether and how far stocks can be profitably utilised. Three or four years ago the and small coal accumulated at the Durham collieries were thy run after, but now it is all but impossible to find customare. and small coal accumulated at the Durham collieries were thy run after, but now it is all but impossible to find customers uch produce; and in Northumberland the small steam coal need does not yield more to the owner than 6d, or 1s. per ton. only kind of coal that is in anything like fair request at the snt moment is coking coal, which forms the staple produce of rest South Durham coal field. Indeed, it has been calculated out of the 19 odd million tons of coal now annually raised in h Durham nearly one-half is disposed of in the form of coke, h is not only employed in Cleveland to the extent of some 1,000 tons—representing 5½ million tons of coal—but is also sent heffield, North Lancashire, Cumberland, and elsewhere, to mployed—as it is more largely than any other fuel—in the ufacture of hematite iron and steel, and for foundry purposes demand for coking coal has increased more rapidly and more acture of hemanic from any sees, and for foundry purposes mand for coking coal has increased more rapidly and more y than any other, and were it not that the resources of pro-thave been opened out to an even more than corresponding on have been opened to the business done in this respect would be highly satisfactory. As it is, there is a market open for t as much coke as the trade is now producing; but the comtas much coke as the trade is now producing; on that obtains renders the range of prices extremely low and in that obtains requers the range of prices extremely low and tisfactory, the best qualities being quoted at only 11s. per ton, a 9s. 9d. per ton is accepted for secondary sorts. Here is not as yet any tangible result arrived at in respect of the greater arrangement proposed in the Durkey and the secondary and the secondary sorts.

ere is not as yet any tangible result arrived at in respect of the ng scale arrangement proposed in the Durham coal trade. The irs are at present paid at the rate of 5s. per day, or a fraction that amount, and if they could always command six days work week their earnings would obviously be tolerably good, and retely excellent, especially when it is considered that they are yet house and coals free of charge, which may at least be considered that they are the sthe equivalent of another 5s. or 6s. per week. But the is that no collieries are worked at the rate of twelve days per in the state of the is that no collieries are worked at the rate of twelve days per ight. Most pits are not now working more than eight to nine per fortnight, and some of them are employed even less than per forthight, and wome of them are employed even less than so that the miners have their earnings greatly curtailed by metances over which neither themselves nor their employers any control. In this position, with the pinch of poverty in their doors, and felt all the more keenly by reason of the rehin their doors, and fert all the more keenly of reason of the re-high wages they were able to command, it is probably not a ter of real surprise if they should be averse to adopting a lower mum range of wages than that they are now receiving. But, he other hand, the owners have ample cause, in the present ous depression of trade, and the not over favourable prospect of immediate future, for requiring that there shall be a lower immum still; and although the 4d, per day in dispute is not a leal to haggle over, it is sufficient to induce each side to re

firm to their position.

e "Billy Fairplay" system has now got fairly into work in he "Billy rair-lay" system has now got harly into work in Northumberland Steam Coal Trade. At some collieries, pending competition of local arrangements, it has not yet been got into swing, but generally it has been applied, and as far as I can n with highly satisfactory results, the increased yield of round heing unmistakeable, while the miners are able to earn equally

being unmistanceable, while the linters are able to earn equally I wages as they did under the old system. om private sources I am informed that Mr. Lindsay Wood, the rom private sources I am informed that Mr. Lindsay Wood, the hesteemed son of the late Nicholas Wood, the friend and coming feephenson, and the most notable of North Country viewers, continued to persevers with the application of coal-cutting hinery, and he has at the present time several coal-cutting hinery. ines on the Gartsherrie principle, at work at the Hetton Col-, with the most successful results. The machines are worked impressed air, which is generated at the surface and carried In to the workings in pipes, partly of iron and partly of gutta-cha. It is not a little singular that Mr. Wood's excellent ex-ple and steady application in this direction should not have been generally followed. If there ever was a time when coalowner afferd to lay of their pits, or otherwise make arrangements, the view of introducing mechanical coal hewing it is the time present, and Mr. Wood and others have proved unmistakeably

present, and Mr. Wood and others have proved unmistakeably superior economy of the system.

It the Whitburn winning, which is situated on the seashore, been Sunderland and Shields, and which was temporarily abanded about a year ago, because of the difficulty of dealing with the refeders of water issuing from the limestone formation by the linary process of pumping—notwithstanding the erection of very analysis are the season of the s mary process of pumping—notwithstanding the erection of very sy machinery—the Belgian mode of sinking, known as the adron system, although identified with joint names of Kind and a Iron, has now been adopted, and the results are expected to highly satisfactory. This system of sinking consists in boring in the surface à niveau plein, or without taking out any of the ler, and then completing the tubbing, or lining, before proceed-to pump the water out. I am not aware that the system base

ter, and then completing the tubbing, or lining, before proceedto pump the water out. I am not aware that the system has
etofore been adopted in the great Northern coal field.
the Iron Trade of Cleveland is a trifle duller than it was. Very
le business, indeed, is being done in pig-iron, and prices are less
in than they were, No. 3 being quoted on Tuesday at the rate of
to 45s. 6d. per ton, representing a decline of about 6.1, per ton
the prices of the previous week. In other respects the status quo
maintained Finished iron makers are doing a very inconsidere amount of business, and this is more particularly true of rail
nufacturers, who cannot secure any bulk of orders in competition
th the lower rates quoted by Welsh firms. Cleveland quotations
iron rails are from 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s, per ton, and for ship plates
5s. to 7l. 10s, per ton.

the yearly meeting of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliain the finished iron trade of the North of England, held at Dar-on, on Monday, it was reported that there were now 22 works 8067 operative members connected with the board, being a deof about 10 works and 6000 operative members, as compared three or four years ago. The standing committee presented a and, in the main, favourable report on the operations of the d during the past year.

REPORT FROM NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Feb. 1.—The Coal Trade of this district is in a most depressed state, and no improvement has taken place since the New Year set in. At the Teversall Collieries house coal has been reduced 1s. 6d. per ton; ond this prices remain unaltered. In consequence of the depres h in the coal and iron trades the masters at Shireoaks Colli n in the coal and iron trades the masters at Shireoaks Colliery, r Worksop, have found it necessary to require that the special ance given to the men at Shireoaks in February, 1873, before they led the South Yorkshire Union, be withdrawn in order to put m in the same position as the neighbouring collieries. The sters propose a reduction of 4d. per ton, or 12½ per cent., and y have informed the foremen of the banks that unless they cont to accent these terms they will be compelled to shut several to accept these terms they will be compelled to shut several to banks and give notice to 300 men. The men held a meeting he Golden Ball, Worksop, to consider their reply, but as the gate from the South Yorkshire Union was not able to attend no sion was arrived at. It is, however, thought that the men will get the terms, though at present there is a doubt as to whether. the terms, though at present there is a doubt as to whether will sign for 12 months. We have every confidence that the y will sign for 12 months. We have every conndence that the n will have the good sense to see the justness of the masters' posal, and the absolute necessity of it to enable them to compete h others in the market at this period of bad trade. At the etley Colliery no less than 1000 applications for work were rested in one week, a plain proof of the state of trade throughout

the country. A road has been got through to the Shireoaks pit. We understand that 150 men have been discharged at the Kiveton Park Colliery, owing to the stagnation in trade, and it is contemplated shutting up the Norwood Pit. Nearly a dozen stalls in the Denby Old Colliery, the property of Mr. W. D. Lowe, of Locko Park, are flooded. Pumping operations are being had recourse to, and it is hoped that the colliery will soon be in a workable condition. Work has been resumed at the Streetlane Colliery after having been flooded for nearly a fortnight, the water having risen to a height of 8 yards up the shaft. Some difficulty has been experienced at two of the Nottingham works—Messrs. D. New and Co., and the other at the extensive foundry of Messrs. Goddard and Massey. We are at the extensive foundry of Messrs. Goddard and Massey. We are happy, however, in being able to say that no inconvenience will be felt by the employers, as the supply of good non-Union workmen, who are independent of the orders of any Trade Union, is greatly in excess of the number required, and there is no doubt but that piecework, against which the workmen have struck, will become firmly attached to the above-named shops; if not to all the shops in thed to the above-named shops, if not to all the shops in Nottingham.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Feb. 1.—Little or no improvement is reportable in the finished iron industry of South Stafforishire. Concerns of all classes are greatly in need of new business, and only the small ones, where the principals take an active part in the management, are at all moderately occupied. Prices keep weak, but without any alteration in the crucial price of 9l, for marked bars. Pigs are being made to the full capacity of the 60 furnaces in blast, and they are mostly all selling or going into consumption when they are made by consumers for common qualities are weakened in wise by the rates at setting or going into consumption when they are made by consumers, for common qualities are weakened in price by the rates at which some Lancashire and Northamptonshire iron may now be bought; but all-mine qualities are firm on the basis of 4l. 5s. for hot blast, and 5l. 10s. for cold. Coal is abundant and easy in industrial samples, and furnace kinds are in over supply. Only those pits at which there is a domestic sale, and at which, furthermore, railway companies obtain supplies, are doing even a moderate business. In these last two branches there has been a little improvement this weak but at prices which we no stronger than those which required. but at prices which are no stronger than those

In the miscellaneous industries there is a trifle of improvement noticeable, and the prospects, by reason of the enquiries in the mar-ket for sanitary and such like requisites, are better than at any time

these six weeks.

Joint-stock mining and iron-making property is not in much greater favour now than at the date of our last report. Patent Shaft and Axletree Company's shares are less neglectel, recent sales having been at \$\frac{3}{4}\$ prem. John Bagnall and Sons have gone at under 4, and there are buyers at \$\frac{3}{4}\$; for the Chillington Company's Iron and Coal shares (also 10! paid up) 4 is offered, but not accepted. On Tuesday Aldridge's Colliery shares changed hands at 26. Cancel and Alarity and the state of California and Coal shares (california and Coal shares) and the state of California and Coal shares (california and Coal shares). on Tuesday Alfridge's Colliery shares changed hands at 25. Cannock and Huntington Colliery are offered at 1½ dis. (4L paid), and the Hamstead (1L paid) at 1½ dis. There is a call of a further 1L on these shares. The money will contribute to the sinking charges of the company, whose property, it will be remembered, adjo as that of the Sandwell Park concern. So confident are the directors that the coal will be found that they are making their shafts, though they are yet far from the point at which it is at all likely the nearest seam will be met with. For the Spon Lane Colliery shares of 10 (8½L paid) there are offers of 4½ dis. This concern is for the reworking of a property. The directors, after great difficulties arising out of the shaft and machinery requiring further repairs than were at first anticipated, have met with great impediments to rapid progress, and this has been increased by a great inflow of water. The shafts have been cleansed to the depth of 330 yards, and a heading has been driven to connect them; and to ensure a dry and permanent road the directors have resolved to drive to the Maiden Mine at a higher level than was at first intended. Mr. F. W. Peacock, in consequence of other engagements, has resigned the appointcock, in consequence of other engagements, has resigned the appointment of mining engineer to the company; and pending the election of his successor, Mesers. Joseph Cooksey and Son, of West Brom-

wich, are rendering the required assistance.

At the Railway Rolling Stock Company's forty-sixth general meeting on Tuesday, at the offices, Wolverhampton, the report of the directors was adopted, and dividends declared at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum upon the preference shares, and 8 per cent, upon the ordinary shares of the company. The Midland Wagon Company directors have declared an interim dividend for the halfyear ending Dec. 31 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary, and 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, free of income tax, payable on March 1 next.

On Monday and Tuesday an examination was held at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton, of candidates for mines managers' certificates. There were upwards of 30 applications, but only 21 candidates presented themselves for examination. The majority of the candidates belonged to South Stuffordshire, though there were several from Lancashire, Durham, North Wales, and Derbyshire. The examiners were:—Chemistry, Dr. Alfred B. Hill, Birmingham; mechanical engineering, Mr. Jonah Davis, of Wolverhampton; and practical mining and surveying, Mr. David Peacock, of Tipton. The candidates were examined in both written and viva voce questions on the above, mentioned subjects. The work was not so below as a lest time above-mentioned subjects. The work was not so heavy as last time, and the candidates were not so numerous. The result will be made known in the course of a few weeks.

There is no improvement to note either in the Coal or Iron Trades of North Staffordshire, and in Warwickshire some pits are being closed owing to a want of trade,

Mr. J. W. Oliver delivered a lecture "On Geological Theories:

Art, J. W. Onver delivered in fecture of desinging a Theories: Past and Present," at the Midland Institute Scientific Society. Mr. Oliver expressed his regret that scientific teachers had so seldom the opportunity of lecturing on the rise, progress, and development of the science which they had to teach, in consequence of which the great debt which students of the present day owed to early investigators was almost entirely lost sight of. Mr. Olivergave a succinct description of the various geological formations; illustrate by many description of the various geological formations, illustrated by many description of the various geological formations, ituserate by many excellent diagrams, and at length recounted many of the speculations of early geologists, more especially those on the true nature and origin of fossils; Mattioti, an eminent Italian but mist, having stated that certain "fatty matter" set in fermentation by heat, gave birth to organic shapes; and Fallopio, of Padua, conceived that periods. birth to organic shapes; and Fallopio, of Padua, conceived that petrified shells were generated by fermentation in the spot where they were found; he also taught that certain tusks of elephants dug up in Apulia were mere earthy concretions. Mercator, in 1574, asserted that certain fossil shells now preserved in the Vatican Museun "were mere stones, which had assumed their preculiar configuration from the influence of the heavenly bodies." Mr. Oliver referred to Hutton, and his true successor Lyell, as the great founders of the modern school of geology called "Uniformit trianism," and in support of that school, and in opposition to the dectrine of the Catastrophists, who wished to speculate beyond the region of the known and the possible said that as nature had set some hounds to our and the possible, said that as nature had set some bounds to our knowledge we should be content to set some bounds to our speculation, and as we could not know anything as to what exists below the oldest stratified rocks, or as to what was the state of the earth in the earliest periods of its hist ry, we need have no desire to guess as to what is in the one case or was in the other.—There was a large attendance of the society, and a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Oliver for his most instructive lecture.

VALUE OF MINING ENGINEERS' SERVICES.—At the Wolverhampton County Court, on Monday, Mr. J. Richards, chartermaster, sued Mr. T. Cope, mining engineer, to recover 9l. 9s. In the summer of lastyear plaintiff was working a colliery at Willenhall for Mr. Hinckes, of that two when a difference areas at table generative of each priced. of that town, when a difference arose as to the quantity of coal raised and the dispute was submitted to arbitration. Plaintiff engaged Mr. Cope to take measurements on his behalf, and Mr. Cope hearing that his evidence would be questioned, appointed, with plaintiff's permission, Mr. John Hamilton to assist him. The arbitration ended in Richards' favour, and 79%, 9s. 4d. was, by the award of the arbitrator, handed over to Mr. Cope for payment to plaintiff. From that amount defendant deducted 9%, 9s. expenses and charges for the ser-

vices of himself and Mr. Hamilton. On receiving the residue plaintiff made no demur. He instituted the present proceedings on the ground that the charges were excessive. His Honour, after hearing the items of Mr. Cope's account, did not consider that one shilling too much had been charged, and accordingly found for the defendant miles acts. ant, with costs.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

Feb. 1.—Again it is my unpleasant duty to report that there is no change in the Iron Trade for the better. Everyone knows the extremely low ebb to which quotations have dwindled down; but even although this is the case there is a scarcity of orders, and it is doubtful if when obtained they prove more than barely remunerative. Clearances have been very small again this week, and only about 200 tons of bars have been shipped. The most promising branch of the trade is now the pig-iron department, and if it prove true that several works in Monmouthshire will at no distant data branch of the trade is now the pig-tron department, and if it prove true that several works in Monmouthshire will at no distant date be occupied in making spiegle pig then better days may dawn for this portion of the district. At Tredegar the improved condition of affairs continues, and at some of the other local centres—Rhymney among the number, where the company have recently commenced steel-making—business appears to be a bit brisker. On the other hand, we hear of furnaces being blown out, and this is again the case at Blaenayon, where yet another furnace has been put out of nand, we near of furnaces being blown out, and this is again the case at Blaenavon, where yet another furnace has been put out of blast. It is now authoritatively announced that Mr. R. Fothergill, M.P., has resigned the managing directorship of the Aberdare and Plymouth Company, and that his resignation has been accepted. To turn to the steel industry, although the works in the district are limited in number there is a fair amount of business doing; and a fair share of the large steel rail orders now in the market ought to be secured by Welsh manufacturers. There are now about 1800 men be secured by Welsh manufacturers. There are now about 1800 men locked out in the tin-plate trade. The masters, it appears, want the men to accept a reduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in their wages. This they refuse to do; and at a meeting of the Swansea Valley men between whom and their employers the dispute occurred—they have offered, instead, to work only three weeks out of every four until trade revives. The matter now so stand, and it is to be hoped that an amicable arrangement will be come to.

So far as the Coal Trade is concerned, there is no change to note prices, which are firm. Shipments continue large to foreign orts. House coals, on account of the comparative mildness of the weather, are in less demand than usual at this season, and quota-tions are slightly lower. Patent fuel a slow sale. The strike at the Mardy Pit continues, and there is not the slightest prospect of a settlement; but the dispute at the Rhydydefaid Colliery. Swansea, has been settled, and most of the men have gone to work. The weather during the week has been very stormy, but comparatively sea, has been settled, and most of the men have gone to work. The weather during the week has been very stormy, but comparatively speaking, very little damage has been done to the colliery workings. A petition to wind-up the Brynmawr Coal and Iron Company is to be heard shortly. A slight explosion of gas has again occurred at the Cwmcarne Pit, now being sunk as a shaft for the Abercarne Colliery. Four men lost their lives here about six months ago. In

A new invention in the shape of safety-lamps is about to be prought out by Colonel Shakspear, F.G.S. and C.E., Chairman of the Cardiff and Swansea Coal Company. The lamp is said to give more light than a naked candle of the ordinary description used in the workings. A great improvement is also said to be introduced in the mode of ventilating the lamp; and it is further stated that recent experiments have proved the value of the invention.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Jan. 30 .- The Coal Trade on the Tyne has been better during the past week, and the sailings have been very nume ous. There is less excitement about the Eastern Question, but confidence is not reexcitement about the Eastern Question, but confidence is not restored, very far from it; there has, however, been an increase of foreign business, especially to the Mediterranean. Gas coal continues to be shipped freely to supply contracts. The demand for house and steam coal has improved a little. Although a number of collieries have been closed, and more are to be shortly, yet the supply far exceeds the demand, but it must be borne in mind that numbers of new collieries have been opened in Northumberland and Durham during the past four years. The quantity of coal raised at some collieries is also enormous, as at many places night shifts are worked in addition to the usual day shifts. At the new colliery at Silksworth about 1000 tons per day is now raised, and a second large win lingengine will be erected soon. It is intended to work three of those large engines, when the output it is expected will reach 3000 tons per day. At the Ryhope Colliery 2500 tons were raised on Friday last, and the usual daily quantity varies from 2000 to 2500 tons.

Sinking is to commence at once at Whitburn on the Belgian system,

Sinking is to commence at once at Whitburn on the Belgian system, Sinking is to commence at once at Whitburn on the Belgian system, and it is expected that although the limest me is very hard here the cost of sinking will not exceed the cost of sinking by hand labour, as the work is done by machinery, and only a few hands are employed. The cost of raising the water is also entirely avoided, and when the bottom of the limestone is reached, and the sand feeders passed through, the water can then be dammed off by metal tubbing, and the remainder of the shaft can be sunk in the ordinary way if it is considered advisable to do so. The depth of the limestone and sand is about 75 fms. from the surface. One of the most important new winnings for coal lately undertaken in Durham is now approaching completion. This is the Windlestone Shafts; the site is near the ancient village of Rushyford, a famous posting station in the olden time, 5 miles south-east from Bishop Auckland. This is the extreme edge of the coal basin in this direction. The operations the extreme edge of the coal basin in this direction. The operations have been in progress three years, and a great deal of water has been met with—at one time 2600 gallons per minute were pumped. One of the shafts is now down 120 fms. The Brockwell seam is expected to be reached at 180 fms. Two seams of coal have been passed—one 30 inches and the other 24 inches in thickness. These shafts have been sunk by hand labour in the usual manner, and owing to the large feeders of water met with the cost has been very heavy, the experiments about to be tried at Whitburn must, therefore, be of great interest, as it is probable that shafts can be put down through

water-bearing strata at a less cost by this mode than by the old method.

About 90 men and boys at the Wheatley Hill Colliery have received notice to leave, owing to the bad state of trade. The lockout at the Alexandra Colliery, West Rainton, still continues; this has been brought about by the men, who have litely reduced the working hours one hour per day. The masters have, therefore, determined to stop the works entirely unless the men return to the number of hours it has been the practice to work for a long period at this place, and it must be conceded by all reasonable men that nt time is not a suitable one to re

the working hours are, in fact, generally much too short already.

The Chemical Trade is doing better since the turn of the year, and a large amount of business has been done. Stocks are not heavy at the works, and there is a feeling that this trade, which is a very important on, will revive considerably during the spring. There has been a good deal of speculative business done in it lately, and any orders for forward delivery can only be executed at enhanced rates. Some speculation has been going on, and a good business is rates. Some speculation has been going on, and a good business is expected to be done this spring both with the Continent and with

The dispute between the Durham Miners' Associations and the Coalowners' Association is far from settled; it is, however, hardly accurate to put the matter in that form, the coalowner appearing to have little to do with the matter, and certainly have not the power to bring about any settlement of the question. The deputies have voluntarily left the Miners' Union, and have formed a Union of their own; at present they number close upon 2000 members. It is really, therefore, a secession from the ranks of the Miners' Union, but the ways of the Miners' Union, but the worst sting in the question is the difference made in the wages of those deputies, as the men in the new Union are pail 41, per day more than those who remain in the other Union. It will be well if

this point could be settled in some way satisfactory to both parties.

A case of much consequence to colliery owners was heard in the
Court of Common Pleas on Monday, before Lord Coleridge and Mr.

Justice Grove, the Tyne Coal Company v. the Overseer of Wallsend Parish. Mr. Ridley stated the case, which showed that the company are the lessees of the coal seams at Wallsend, together with the pits known as the Wallsend Colliery, which was drowned out many years ago, no coal having been worked since 1854. Under those circumstances the owners appealed against the payment of rates so far as the value of the engine and plant is concerned; the engines are, in fact, only employed in pumping water, and are entirely unproductive, no profit having been derived from them. Lord Coleridge decided in favour of the appellants on those grounds.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Stocks in Europe :-	Tons.
Chili ores and regulus, Liverpool & Swansea (equal to fine).	1,499
Chili bars in Liverpool	9,961
Ditto Swansea	2,729
Chili ingots in Liverpool	2
Ditto Swansea	-
Foreign copper (chiefly Australian) in London	2,782
English copper in London	50
Chili bars and Barilla in Havre	9,135
Other copper in Havre	465 = 26,623
Afloat and chartered from Chili to Europe (advised by mail):-	
Ores and regulus (equal t. fine)	5,906
Bars and ingots	4,235 = 10,171
Afloat from Australia (advised by mail):-	
Fine copper	4,735
Afloat and chartered from Chilito Europe (advised by cable) :-	
Fine copper	4,500*
Total	Tons 46,029

** Of this quantity, 750 tons bars shipped to the United States are intended for transhipment to England.

Leadenhall street, Feb. 1. HENRY R. MERTON AND Co. In prospect of the sales by auction announced for Jan 23, this

In prospect of the sales by suction announced for Jam. 25, in market was very heavy, and Chili bars, which early in the month were quot 75t. 10s., declined to 74t, and Wallarco from 83t. 10 83t. We quote Chili bars 73 Wallarco 82t. 10s., Burra 82t., tough 80t. to 81t., India sheets 86t., ore and regul 14s. 64t to 15s. per unit. The im,orts and exports for the year ending Dec. were, by the returns of the Board of Trade—

IMPORTS. 1876. 1875. 1874.

IMPORTS.					1014.	
Ore	74,966		53,940		47,919	
Regulus						
Copper Exports.	89,145	*******	39,572	*******	37,611	
Foreign raw	17,234		14.689		24,293	
English raw	11,7 9					
Manufactured, including yellow metal and brass	23,525		23,547		24,613	
ondon, Feb. 1.	_		FRE	NCH A	ND SMIT	ł
m 1 # OIL !!!	A		1	T 1		

The stock of Chili copper produce unsold on Jan, 1 was—ore, 1487 tons; regulus, 2231 tons; copper, 2973 tons. During the month 168 tons of copper arrived, and the private sales were—ore, 810 tons; regulus, 72 tons; copper, 417 tons. The present stock unsold are—ore; Chili, 677; Newfoundland (Bitt's Cove), 1312; Union, 242 tons), 1312; Italian, 190; Spanish, 249; Portuguese, 187; and British, 100—2706 tons. Chili regulus, 2189 tons; Chilii copper, 2729 tons. These totals represent about 4000 tons fine copper. No private sales of ore and regulus have been reported during the past month. The charters from the West Coast since our last are advised as 1150 tons bars and ingots, 900 tons in orea and regulus for England, and 750 tons bars for France for the last half of December—750 tons bars and 100 tons in orea and regulus for England, 100 tons bars for France, and 750 tons bars for the Intel States for the first fortnight in January. The latter was much delayed through the breakage of one of the South American coast cables. The Wallaroo sale on Jan. 23 realised better values than was anticipated. The cake—480 tons—fetched an average of 33. 2s. 4d. per ton; the ingot—150 tons—53. 5s. 1d. A noteworthy feature in the copper market is the quantity of Luke Copper finding its way across the Atlantic. The shipments for the past two years are as follows:—1875: England, 408; Germany, 2136; France, 4134; Chima, 42: total, 7838 tons.—1876: England, 408; Germany, 2136; France, 4134; Chima, 42: total, 7838 tons.—This copper is said to be specially adapted for metallic cartrilges. A further quantity of about 330 tons is just advised as going to the Continent. Satisfying actual necessities seems to be the only choice left to those operating in our copper market, and as long as the present uncertainty regarding matiers in the East continue it will probably remain so.

Swanzea, Féd. 1. The stock of Chili copper produce unsold on Jan. 1 was-ore

Arrivals at Liverpool during the fortnight of West Coast, S.A., produce—Sorata, from Valparaiso, 590 tons bars and 100 tons ingots. Swansea, nil. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, we estimate at —

	Ores.		Reguli	19,	Bars.		Ingot		Barilla.
Liverpool	_		864	*****	9,961		2		-
5 wansea		*****	21-4		2,729	*****	-		-
									_
Total									
presenting about 14.	191 tor	is fine	coppe	r. agai	nst 14.63	24 ton	s.Jan.	15: 1	12.582 tons

Representing about 14,191 tons fine copper, against 14,624 tons Jan. 15; 12,582 tons Jan. 31, 1576; 12,224 tons Jan. 31, 1576; 22,000 tons Jan. 15, 1574. Stock of Chilli copper in Havre, 8790 tons fine, against 1160 tons Jan. 31, 1576; stock of Chilli copper associated and chartered for to date, 15,000 tons fine, against 12,923 tons Jan. 31, 1576; stock of foreign copper in London, chiefly Australian, 2717 tons fine, against 5512 tons Jan. 31, 1576.

HARRINGTON, HORAN, AND CO. Livergeof, Jun. 31.

This metal has fallen 3l. since the commencement of the year; the This metal has failed a. Since the commencement of the year; the demand for most descriptions has been inactive, indeed, more so than is usual at this time of the year. The very heavy stocks that seem now to be accumulating beyond all precedent has the effect of lessening the demand to simost daily wants, consumers believing that large quantities of raw material may be forced into the market at any moment.—The position from Feb. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877, was as follow:—

Price. Stock on hand. and chartered. Advised by mail only.

							by mail only
1876-February 1 4	81	0	0	Tons	20,302	Tons	27,843
March 1	76	0	0	*********	21,963	*********	30,217
April 1	77	0	0	**********	20,734	*********	30,983
May 1	79	10	0	**********	21,169	********	31,988
June 1	78	0	0	**********	22,682	********	30,997
July 1	74	0	0	*********	24,834	**********	31,431
August 1	72	0	0	*********	25,596	*********	31,803
September 1	72		0	*********	24,417	********	30,548
October 1	73	0	0	**********	24,879	*********	31,679
November 1	76	10	0		25,740		33,475
December 1	76		0		25,802		31,623
1877-January 1	76	10	0	********	26,530	*********	34,226
February 1	73	0	0	**********	26,818	*********	36,032
Leadenhall-street, London, F.	eb. 2	2.		H	ENRY RO	GERS. So.	NS. AND CO.

LEADHILLS-MONTHLY REPORT.

LEADHILLS—MONTHLY REPORT.

Jan. 31.—Brow Vein: The 60 to drive south of Glengonar shaft, by four men at \$6.5 a. per fathom, and \$5. per ton of ore; lode still twiched up, and, as is the case between the runs of ore, of no value. The ground being comparatively soft, we shall soon be forward here into the dip of the ore ground seen in the upper levels. The 60 to drive north of the above shaft, by four men, at \$6.5 a. per fathom, and \$5. per ton; lode worth 30 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. This end is now entering No. I run of ore, northiof shaft. Stope in back of the 60, south of shaft, by four men, at \$5. per fathom, and 10s. per ton; lode worth 7 to 10 cwts, per fathom. Stope in back of the 60, south of shaft, by four men, at \$55. per fathom, and 10s. per ton; lode worth 7 to 10 cwts, per fathom. Stope in back of the \$61, by four men, at 55s. per fathom, and 10s. per ton; lode worth 3 tons per fathom. No. 2 stope, south of ditto, by four men, at 50s per fathom, and 10s. per ton; lode worth 2 tons per fathom. The 20 to drive north of shaft towards No. 2 run of ore, by six men, at 10s. 10s. per fathom, and 5s. per ton. This end is now within 10 fms. of the dip of the said No. 2 run of ore. Four men are rising and driving above the 20 here out of the stopes on No. 1 run of ore, to communicate with a winze below Gripps level, price 7t. 10s. per fathom, and 20s. per ton. Four men are sinking the said winze at \$6. per fathom, and 5s. per ton. When the said points meet, productice ground for stopes or tribute will be available, and the unine well ventilated. The 20 north of Muir's cross-cut, north of shaft, by four men, at 7t. per fathom, and 5s. per ton; lode 3ft. wide, very wet, composed of nice-looking spar, and worth ½ ton per fathom. This is like the commencement of a new, or No. 3, run of ore. This send is going north into virgin ground, there being no workings in that direction on Brow lote for 250 to 300 fms., hence the present ploneer level may be considered a splendid trial. The stope in back of said level o

ins at present. Baik or High Work Vein: Gripp's adit to drive south of Jeffrey's cross-cut, on a above, by four men, at 16s. per fathem and Saper ton; lode 5 ft. wide, carry ing two well-defined walls, and charged with a matrix which generally attends

the ore deposits in this district. This end is going into new ground, and the chances are that between present forebreast and the apex of the hills important discoveries will be made. Gripp's adit to drive north of Jeffrey's cross cut, on Raik vein proper by four men, at 6l. 1's. per fathom and 10s. per ton; lode 4 ft. wide, worth 3' cwts. per fathom. This end is now 45 to 50 fms. from meeting Gripp's adit, coming south of Reid's shaft. No. 1 pitch in said level, north of the before-mentioned cross cut, by two men, at 6l. per ton. No. 2 pitch, north of ditto, by two men, at 6l. per ton. Gripp's level to drive south of Reid's shaft, by four men, at 6l. per ton. Gripp's level to drive south of Reid's shaft by four men, at 5l. 5s. per fathom and 5s. per ton; lode very promising indeed, but does not contain ore o'value. No. 1 pitch in said level, south of Reid's, by four men, at 6s. per ton; lode worth 10 tons per fathom. No. 2 pitch, south of ditto, by four men, at 6s. per ton; also worth 10 tons per fathom. No. 2 pitch, south of ditto, by four men, at 8s. per ton; worth 10 tons per fathom. No. 3 pitch, south of ditto, by four men, at 8s. per ton; worth 10 tons per fathom. No. 3 pitch, south of ditto, by four men, at 8s. per ton; worth 10 tons per fathom. No. 3 pitch, south of No. 3 winze, below Gripp's, by four men, at 90s. per fathom and 1's. per ton; lode worth 1 ton per fathom. A drift to go north of No. 3 winze, below Gripp's, by four men, at 90s. per fathom and 5s. per ton. The rise in the 10 fm. level, south of No. winze, to meet the above named drift, by six men, at 5l. per fathom and 8s. per ton. We hope to communicate these points by next week, when a rich lode varying from 6 to 10 tons per fathom will be opened for stoping. We shall also be able to drive the 10 north of No. 2 winze, and in that way open the ground to the junction of Jeffrey's lode, and then explore the latter at a deeper level than Gripp's.

Jeffrey's: No. 1 stope, in back of Gripp's, west of the Raik vein, on the above not lode worth 2 the ore deposits in this district. This end is going into new ground, and the chances are that between present forebreast and the apex of the hills important

The Provident Life Office adopted annual report shows that the new policies were 1006 in number, assuring 451,6504, and producing in annual premiums 14,5574. The income is now 252,8144, the claims last year being 124,2474, which is less than the usual average. The accumulated funds have been increased by 117,8034, which was stated to be without precedent. The invested capital on the Dec. 31 was 1,996,8224, yielding an average interest of within a fraction of 4½ per cent. The next division of profits takes place in the early part of 1878.

The creditors of Powell's Liantwit Collieries (Limited) are requested to send particulars of their claims to the liquidators by Feb. 20.

. Owing to the pressure on our space we are compelled to exclude several ammunications from our conf spondents.

WHEAL GRENVILLE MINE.

WHEAL GRENVILLE MINE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of an 80-in. cylinder CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, complete, in good order and condition, delivered free of carriage and all other charges at the North Shaft or such other place as may be selected on the Wheal Grenville Mine, Camborne, Cornwall, on or before the 31st March, 1877.

Sealed tenders to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the company, Mr. T. B. Laws, 8t. Andrew House, 28, Cornhill, London, on or before the 5th February, 1877, and to be marked "Tender for Engine."

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

St. Andrew House, 28, Cornhill, London, January 25, 1877.

EMIGRANTS TO NEW ZEALAND.

MANGANESE. — An EXPERIENCED MINER can h
EMPLOYMENT on arriving in AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Apply to Mr. G. P. Nighting ale, 83, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C. can have

WANTED, -THE ADVERTISER (28), who has had many years' experience as H-ad Clerk, Cashier, Correspondent, Dialler am Japper, &c., of large Silver lead, Blende, and Tin Mines (and has worked under round) DESIRES an APPOINTMENT. Highest testimenials. Address, "H." MINING JOURNAL Office, 18, Feet street, London, E.C.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN is open to an ENGAGEMENT, either in METALLURGICAL WORKS or MINES. He has studied at Freiberg, in Germany and in London speaks and writes German and Spamish fluently, and has a knowledge of French. He has had many years' experience both at home and abroad, and is thoroughly conversant with Assaying in all its branches. The highest references given and required.

Address, "S. A.," MINING JURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED.—A GERMAN ENGINEER, who has seperintended for many years some LARGE MINES and SMELTING WORKS IN RANCE and SPAIN as MANAGING DIRECTOR, desires a SIMILAR EN-PAGEMENT IN GERMANY OF ABROAD, his knowledge also of the French, punish, and English languages, eminently fitting him for such a position. Good degrences.

Address, "H. 4190," care of Messrs. Haasenstein and Vogler, Cologne.

MINING.

AN ENGLISHMAN (30), late Manager of Mining and Smelting
Works in Spain, DESIRE: an APPOINTMENT. Speaks Spanish and
French fluently: some knowledge of German. Government Certificates in Mining,
feelogy, and Mineralogy. Good assayer, dialler, and correspondent. Under
tands Mining Accounts. Considerable foreign experience. Excellent references.
Address, "Empresario," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

O L M B U S H (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of Holmbush (Limited) have DECLARED a DIVIDEND of SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the paid-up capital of the company; and that holders of Share Warrants may obtain PAYMENT of the said DIVIDEND by application to the undersigned on and after the 5th inst.

150, Palmerston Buildings, Bishopagate-street, London, E.C., February 1st, 1277.

BALANCE CHAINS.—LARGE QUANTITY of SECOND-HAND CHAIN CABLES, ON SALE, CHEAP. Apply to GRIFFITHS and WILLIAMS, Liverpool.

POR SALE,—16 horse power DOUBLE CYLINDER SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINE, by Robey and Co., nearly new, in splendid condition.

Apply, Warson and Hill, Engineers, Nottingham.

NVESTMENTS—RARE OPPORTUNITIES.—SHARES in MINES SPECIALLY SELECTED by Mr. J. H. HITCHINS to buy for a quick rise, to sell and realise a large ready profit, or to hold for dividends. Frompt investments in the mines he recommends are advisable, as their important clack coveries ensure large returns. Those investing at present low praces will be richly rewarded. The rise will come too soon for hesitating buyers, who will regret losing such opportunities.

losing such opportunities.

Mr. HITCRINS has had 49 years experience in recommending shares in mines ensuring the highest interest on purchase. His great opportunities of knowing all about mines enable him to safely advise investors as to holding the shares they have, or selling them and purchasing others. He said when he introduced the Devon Great Consols Mines that they would produce great results. They have paid £1,192,960 dividends, which is a brilliantly successful realisation of that GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

W I L L I A M B. C O B B,

82, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Stocks, Mining W I L hares, &c. Fortnightly accounts opened in ralls, foreign atocks, and mining shares. Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited).

M. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., I. PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON strongly recommends the purchase of the shares of the CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited) for investment. This company, obtained the stagnation in trade, clears a profit of 2s. per ton on its coal, and when the new works are completed he present handsome returns will be much augmented. augmented.

MESSRS. KEENE AND LAMBERT,

STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS, 63, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

MESSRS. THORNYCROFT AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHARE BROKERS, 51, SOUTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. W. F. STANLEY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT
MANUFACTURER TO H.M. 'S GOVERNMENT, COUNCIL OF INDIA,
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, ADMITIALTY, AC
MATHEMATICAL, DRIVING, and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS of every
description, of the highest quality and finish, at the most moderate prices.

ENGINE DIVIDER TO THE TRADE.

ENGINE DIVIDER TO THE TRADE.

ADDRESS-GREAT TURNSTILE, HOLBORN, LOSDON, W.O.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

COAL AND KINDLING WOOD.

TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Officers in class of the undermentioned Districts, until Twelve o'clock noon, on These the 20th day of February next, for the SUPPLY of COAL and KINDLY WOOD, for Military Services for Twelve Months from 1st April, 1877.

WOOD, for Military Services for Twelve Months from 1st April, 1877:—
WOOD, for Military Services for Twelve Months from 1st April, 1877:—
WOOD, for Military Services for Twelve Months from 1st April, 1877:—
Sommissariat Office, 10, Princessatia, Commissariat Office, 10, Princessatia, Commissariat Office, Colewort Barnie, Technometric. Corninisariat Office, Colewort Barnel,
Portsmouth.
Commissariat Office, 38, Georgestim
Devonport.
Commissariat Office, Abbey Field, h
8t. John's Green, Colchester.
Commissariat Office, 10, Esplana,
Dover.
Commissariat Office, Royal Artille,
Barracks, Woolwich.
Commissariat Office, the Barracks, Can
ham.
Commissariat Office, Horse Gunnissariat Office, Horse Gunnissariat Office, Gouth Camp, 4
dershot.
EL ISLANDS. WESTERN DISTRICT EASTERN DISTRICT SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT WOOLWICH DISTRICT

HOME DISTRICT..... CHANNEL ISLANDS. ALDERNEY ...
GUERNSEY ...
JERSEY Commissariat Office, Aldern Commissariat Office, Guern Commissariat Office, Jersey.

TENDERS FOR STEEL RAILWAY METALS

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR WORKS.

TO IRON, &c., MANUFACTURERS.

THE MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR WORK are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about EIGHT HUNDRED TONS OF STEEL RAILWAY METALS,

EIGHT HUNDRED TONS OF STEEL RAILWAY METALS,
Which must be mannfactured from the very best description of material.
Form of Tender and Specification, with Section of Rails required, may be a tained on application at the office of the Dock Engineer, South side Coburg Bed on and after Friday, the 2nd instant.
Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Railway Metals," must be addressed to the Club man of the Works Committee, and sent under cover to the undersigned, and is at his office, Revenue Buildings, not later than Ten a M. on Thursday, the Shina The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and recan the power of apportioning the supply amongst any of the parties tendering.

By Order, EDWARD GITTINS, Secretary.
Dock Office, Liverpool, Feb. 1, 1877.

CHATHAM DISTRICT

TO MINING ENGINEERS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE require temporarily the SERVICES of an EXPERIENCED MINING OLLIERY ENGINEER, to EXAMINE and REPORT on the COAL DEPOSIG of the STORMBERG RANGE in that Colony.

Candidates, besides possessing a good knowledge of geology, must have help practical experience of the working of coal mines.

The person appointed will have to proceed to the Cape at once, and having win the aid of a Geologist now there examined the Coal Deposits, advise the Gores ment as to their probable commercial value, and as to the best means of works them. Passages will be provided out and home at public cost.

This work will probably not necessitate an absence from this country of mention is months.

than six months.

Applications, stating age, past experience, and remuneration per monthaccompanied by copies of testimonials, to be addressed to the Crown A
the Colonies, Downing street, London, S.W., on or before 6th February;
Downing street, 27th January, 1877.

MINING PROPERTIES FOR SALE,
SEVERAL bond fide BROWN HEMATITE, MANGANIFEROT
RON, and SILVER LEAD MINES, situated in the Province of MURCL
SPAIN, TO BE SOLD.
Apply to Sr. D. Jose Bowvon, Del Comercio, Cartagena.

ONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY. Established in 1836, and Incorporated in 1874 under the Companies Act, 1862. Subscribed capital, £3,750,000, in 75,000 Shares of £50 each.

REPORT ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 18T FEBRUARY, 18T ABRAHAM HODGSON PHILLPOTTS, Esq., in the Chair.

£131,166 8s. 3d.

They recommend the payment of a dividend of 8 per cent. for the half-pwhich will absorb £120,000, leaving a balance of £11,166 8s. 3d. to be carried for to profit and loss new account.

The present dividend added to that paid to 30th June, makes 16 per cent. for case 1878.

year 1876.

The directors who retire by rotation are John James Cater, Esq., Edward is bord Lushington, Esq., and William Henry Stone, Esq., who, being eligible, of themselves for re election.

By the retirement of Stephen Symonds, Esq., on account of ill health, there is vacancy in the auditorship, which is in the power of the meeting to fill up. The dividend of £112s, per share, tree of income tax, will be payable at head office, or at any of the branches on or after Monday, 12th inst.

5 87 W W	The second secon		-			
	Reserve fund	700,000	0	0		
	Amount due by the Bank for cus-			-		
	tomer' balances, &c	22,245,013	- 3	5		
	Liabilities on acceptances, covered			* ^	DOE 000 054	
	by securities	3,048,341	Pa	10=	£25,293,354	è
	Profit and loss balance brought	65 816				
	from last account	25,719	2	3		
	Gross profit for the half year, after					
	making provision for bad and	314,936	10		340,656	
	doubtful debts	014,200	10	-	040,000	
	Total				£27 834 010	ī
n 10.	cash on hand at head office and				0021,001,00	
RD)	branches, and with Bank of					
	England	€ 2.254.314	15	8		
	Cash placed at call and at notice,					
	covered by securities	3,410,195	13	11=	£ 5,664,510	
	Investments, viz.:-					
	Government and guaranteed stocks	2,728,744	8	9		
	Colonial, Government, and other					
	stocks and securities	316,707	12	4=	3,045,452	
	Discounted bills, and advances to					
	customers in town and country	15,419,156	15	4		
	Liabilities of customers for drafts					
	accepted by the Bank (as per					
	contra)	3,048,341				
	Freehold premises in Lombard stree-	t and Nicho	las-	lane,		
	freehold and leasehold property at	the branch	es,	with	4=0.049	1

fixtures and fittings Interest paid to customers Salaries and all other expenses at head office and b including income tax on profits and salaries 131,210 3 £27,834,010 14 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.—To interest paid to customers, as above Expenses, as above
Rebate on bills not due, carried to new account
Dividend of 8 per cent. for half-year Balance carried forward £340,656 1

By order, London and County Bank, 25th Jan., 1877.

I ONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANIA Notice is here y given, that a DIVIDEND on the capital of the composat the rate of EliGHT PER GENT, for the balf-year ended Dec. 31, 1876, will
PAYABLE to the proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard street, at
any of the company's branches, on and after MONDAY, the 12-h instance
By order of the Board, W. McKEWAN, General Manage.
21, Lombard-street, February 2nd, 1877.

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RSA The quality ample tipnent or for full particular, E.C. O R

"ONE FOR S. cellent 80 shaft, w 25 in. D 20 in. S s, and T

Apply to-Mr. JOHN HOR SAL about 6) f go, close t lculars to N.W.

FOR SA SHEDS, witable for War To view, apply "A.R.," Messrs FOR SA

ON ON ON ON Several CORM and various other Apply to—

WII BOURNE'S

JO THE NOR

AGENCY COLLIE

Mining a

VALUA only. ress, "Th Wales. VALUA cash, no ths. An e-dising larg dress, "Ti th Wales.

GOLDEN

JOHN HEN NICKEL WOR WOR

THE BI MANUE HIRE and SA for hire capab cally for shipp

MR. W.

Deals in R. R. 7 Russia v, and of iscellance

FIRST CLASS SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY TO BE LET. BE LET, for a term of years, the EXCELLENT QUARRY

BE LET, for a term of years, the EXCELLENT QUARRY alled

BLAENYCWM,

In the parish of MALLWYD, in the county of MERIONETH.

In the parish of MALLWYD, in the county of MERIONETH.

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In the parish of MALLWYD, in the county of MERIONETH.

In the parish of MALLWYD, in the county of MERIONETH.

In the parish of MALLWYD, in the county of MERIONETH.

In the parish of MALLWYD, in the county of the defect, and are been intered yrised. The return would be great and immediate from a generally opened, and there is ample and unfalling water-power, and seem is intersected by two valleys, each possessing water-power, and admitted units intersected by two valleys, each possessing water-power, and admitted units of the property can be had, and all other information obtained, on appoint of the Rev. John Parce, Bangor; the Rev. T. B. Ll. Browne, Bodfari, and Mr. RICHARD WILLIAMS, Solicitor, Denbigh.

FINE SILVER MOULDING SAND.

BE LET, in the neighbourhood of Mansfield, Notts, TEN or TWENTY ACRES, or more if desired, of the FINEST SILVER DING SAND. This is an excellent opportunity for large fron firms, erms, &c., apply, by letter, to "B. H.," Post Office, Mansfield, Notts.

TO MINING ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 70-horse power ow pressure condensing PUMPING ENGINE, 65 inch cylinder, 10 feet TWO double flue CORNISH BOILERS, 7 feet diameter, 35 feet long, untrier particulars, apply to Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Son, and Co., No. 11, esquare, London, E.C.

SLATE QUARRY.

BLATE QUARRY.

OR SALE, a SLATE QUARRY, in NORTH WALES.—
The quality of the SLATE is GOOD, and the supply practically inexhaustAmple tip room. Terms of lease favourable. Suitable either for private
ment or for a company. Price, 25000.
full particulars, address, "Deita," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street,
n, E.C.

OR IMMEDIATE SALE

"ONE OF THE BEST SPECULATIONS IN ENGLAND."

"ticulars apply to "H. S. M.," 17, Oxford street, Newcastle-on-Tyne SALE.-

OR SALE, at NEW PEMBROKE MINE, near PAR STATION, CORNWALL, secellent 80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in cylinder and in shaft, with cast-iron balance bob, and FOUR 12 ton BOILERS, in good

25 in. DRAWING ENGINE, and TWO BOILERS.
20 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with three iron stamps' axles, carrying s, and TWO BOILERS.
Also, OTHER GOOD MINE MATERIALS.

16. JOHN POLKINGHORNE, PAR OFFICE, PAR STATION.

OR SALE,—ONE-ELEVENTH of a SILVER-LEAD MINE, about 6 tms. deep, of dry ground. A splendid lode has been found a few

about 61 ms. deep, of dry ground. A splendid lode has been found a few saye go, close to the boundary, which is running across the sett.

Finite dark to be had on application to W. P. Roberts, Bryn Aber, Bettws-y-lod, N.W.

OR SALE, or LEASE, GALVANISED IRON and STONE BHEDS, in BOUTH DOCK, SWANSEA, alongside Wharf and Rail, and subjector Warehousing Metals, Minerals, Esparto, and other fibers, &c.
To siew, apply to Mr. D. WILLIAMS, 36, Argyle-street, Swansea. For terms, to "A.L." Messrs. Pottle and Son, Royal Exchange Buildings, London, E.C.

POR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 60-inch cylinder connish PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with first piece of mein rod attached, with TWO BOILERS of 11 tons each, equal to new.

Patther particulars will be supplied on application to Mr. W. GATH, Accountant, 3, Demonshire-street, Carlisle.

N S A L E: —
ONE 70 in. cylinder single acting PUMPING ENGINE.
ONE 30 in. ditto ditto
ONE 22 in. WINDING ENGINE.
ONE 18 nominal horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
Secural CORNISH BOILERS, PITWORK, STRAPPING PLATES, CAPS, &c.,
apply to—
Apply to—

WILLIAM TREGAY, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

BOURNE'S PATENT BALANCED HIGH-SPEED ENGINES.
The best and cheapest small STEAM ENGINES.

JOHN BOURNE AND CO., ENGINEERS, 66, MARK LANE, LONDON.

ACENCY NEGOCIATE the SALE of LEAD MINES, SLATE QUARCOLLERIES, MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATES, &c. Having a large
fuluential connection, shareholders, proprietors, and others may negociate
antage through this Agency.
iness can be done in any of the following Mine Shares, as Buyers or Sellers,
e prices, viz.:—Assleton, West Assheton, Minera, Port Nigel, Lianrwat,
intina, &c. Being in the centre of this mining district, shareholders may
a important and reliable information on these mines.
ses and Quarries reported upon by competent engineers.
learies Bought and Sold.
italists desiring to make Profitable Investments are desired. THE NORTH AND SOUTH WALES MINING AND ESTATE

lieries Bought and Sold, italiats desiring to make Profitable Investments are desired to communicate, and LEAD MINES, showing rich ore, and VALUABLE SLATE QUAR, that will bear the strictes investigation, are ON SALE at prices that proposed for companies, stockbrokers, and others can realise large profits. Iteliars will be given to bona fide applicants only. Communications, by letter or wire, to be addressed to "The North and South Mining and Estate Agency," Carnarvon, North Wales.

VALUABLE LEAD MINE FOR SALE, on easy terms.—
Returns can be made immediately. An extraordinary opportunity to
lists or promoters desiring a real genuine investment. Particulars to prinily. ss, "The North and South Wales Mining and Estate Agency," Carnaryon,

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE. Price £15,000 cash, now paying profits. Can be made worth six times as much in a few the. An extraordinary chance for trustees, clergymen, and investors desirous dising large profits on outlay. large profits on outlay. The North and South Wales Mining and Estate Agency," Carnarvon

CAPITALISTS, CLERGYMEN, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS are INVITED to JOIN a SYNDICATE, now being formed. Sums of 250 and upwards received by bankers. All who join will double their money within three months, and principal returned.

Address, "The North and South Wales Mining and Estate Agency," Carnarvon, Jornt Wales.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
BIRMING and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons
for Bire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed spedally for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Managing Director.

WAGON WORKS,-SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

 $^{\rm s}{}_{\rm s}{}^{\rm s}$ Loans received on Debenture ; particulars on application. MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122. BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

R. R. TREDINNICK is a BUYER of Turkish, Egyptian,
Russian, and Spanish Bonds, Loudon and Westminster, London and
County, and other Bank and Mining Shares. Dealers in Government, Industrial,
add Miscellancous Securities. Financial agency investors confidently advised by

interest.

A slected List of Securities given gratultously to investors upon application by

Si, Blahopagate street Within, London, E.C.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the BOSWORGEY MINING COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the BOSWORGEY MINING UP of the above named company was, on the 24th day of January instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stanuaries by William Rosewarne, of Leedstown, in the parish of Crowan, within the said Stannaries, the Purser and Principal Agent, and claiming to be also a Creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, in Truro, within the said Stannaries, on Thursday, the 22nd day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to the Secretary of the Vice-Warden, P. P. Smith, Esq., Truro.

Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 19th day of February next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents.

HOGGE, HOCKIN, AND MARKACK, Truro, Cornwall (Petitioners' Solicitors).

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES, AND RAWLE, 1, Bedford row, London (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, January 27, 1877.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the TRELEIGH WOOD UNITED MINING COMPANY.—By direction of His Honor the Vice-Warden, Notice is hereby given that, on Wednesday, the 14th day of February next, at the Registrar's Office, at Truco, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of NINE POUNDS PER SHARRE on all the contributories of the said company settled on the List of Contributories as present members thereof.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, Official Liquidator.

Deted Stannaries Court Office. Truco. January 30, 1877.

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, January 30, 1877.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT to a Decree made in the Cause of THE SAINT DAY FIRE BRICK AND CHINA CLAY COMPANY (LIMITED) VERSUS CORFIELD.—The Creditors in respect of the West Roskear Mine, in the parish of Camborne, within the said Stannaries, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their Claims have been admitted are REQUIRED, on Saturday, the 10th day of February instant, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forencon, to COME IN and PROVE their DEBTS before the said Registrar at his office, in Truro, or, in default thereof, they will be PEREMPTORILY EXCLUDED the BENEFIT of the SAID DECREE.

DATE OF THE SAID DECREE.

DATE OF THE SAID DECREE.

DATE OF THE SAID SECRET.

SALE OF AN IMPORTANT MINERAL ESTATE.

MR. W. P. STEPHENSON is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on Thursday, 15th February, 1877, at Two for Three o'clock precisely, subject to conditions of sale to be then produced, all that Freehold Farm called GRAIGNESS.

Freehold Farm called GRAIGWEN,
Situate in the parish of Llamynno, near Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, and containing 130 acres or the reabouts of pasture and woodland, with the VALUABLE MINERALS underlying the same, including all the SEAMS of HOUSE and STEAM COAL for which the Aberdare and Bhondda Valleys are celebrated (some of the more important of which are now worked upon the adjoining properties of the Great Western Colliery Company), as well as beds of excellent fire-clay and building stone. The property is situate near the Taff Vale Railway, within one mile of the rapidly growing town of Pontypridd, and about 13 miles from the shipping port of Cardiff.

It is intersected by the road leading from Glog to Pontypridd, and being on an eminence overlooking the town the surface is eligible for building purposes, while the commanding position of the estate with regard to adjacent mineral properties must ensure the early development of its minerals.

Plans and particulars of sale are in preparation, and may be had on application of Messrs. DALTONS, PSENCER, and CORBETT, Solicitors, Cardiff; to E. B. REECK, Esq., Solicitor, Cardiff; to WM. ADAMS, Esq., Civil and Mining Engineer, Cardiff; or to the Auctioneer, 21, Queen-street, Cardiff.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MORBEN SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD SLATE QUARRY, situate three miles from Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, and on the high road to Aberystwith, containing an area of upwards of 17 acres, and held for an unexpired term of 32 years, renewable for 40 years, at a royalty of 1-15th.

M ESSRS. GREEN AND SON are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse yard, London, on Friday, 16th February, 1877, at One for Two o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD SLATE QUARRY, known as

EASEHOLD SLATE QUARRY, known as THE MORE AND ARRY.

Situate in the parish of ISSAGRAGO, three miles from Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, and on the high road to Aberystwith, together with all the fixed and loose MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, and other EFFECTS in and about the said quarry; also, the right of user of Chacy Ellis Wharf, on the River Dovey, at the rent of £26, and the right of water, at the rent of £10 per annum—being close to the railway, and within 7 miles of Aberdovey by water, it is admirably situate for the carriage of the slabs and slates produced. There is also a residence for the local manager, and the other buildings and erections are of a thoroughly substantial character. The quarry and premises are held for a term of 40 years from 10th January, 1888, renewable for a further term of 40 years. The royalty is 1-15th of the produce.

Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be had of the Morben Slate and Slab Company (Limited), 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W. (where samples of the slate may be seen); of Messrs, ELWES [and SHARPE, Solicitors, 8, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, E.C. (where the lease of the property, and agreement for right of water, may be inspected; at the Quarry; at the Herbert and Wynstay Arms, Machynlleth; at the Bellevue Hotel, Aberystwith; and of Messrs. GREEN and Son, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 10, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.

NOTICE.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALES.

THE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS at WHEAL ALICE MINE, near 8t. Ives Road Railway Station, and the 24 in. ENGINE, with 11 to a BOILER, &c., at WHEAL EMILY HENRIETTA MINE, near Tucking-mill, Cornwall, intended to be Sold by Public Auction, on Tucsday and Wednesday next, the 6th and 7th of February, are POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Salem House, Scorrier, February, 1st. 1871.

W. T. DAVEY, Auctioneer. m House, Scorrier, February 1st, 1877.

BURRA BURRA MINE, KENWYN, CORNWALL. TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, under a power of sale contained in a mortgage, in one Lot, as a going concern, the LEASE or MINE SETT under which the operations of the BURRA BURRA MINE have been carried on, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE

MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, Now being upon the said Mine, and comprising, amongst numerous other effects, a 45-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, which is being kept at work. Possession may be had at once.

To view the Mine, apply thereon, and for further particulars to—

Messrs. SMITH and PAUL, Solicitors, Truro.

Detect Trues. 31st January, 1877.

Dated Truro, 31st January, 1877.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANDED AND MORKS, BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANDED AND STATE OF COMPANDED AND IN FULL WORK, CONTINUED BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANDED AND REPROPERT OF THE NEW WORKS, 16, 00ZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

CALLY SALE:

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL NICKEL NICKEL NICKEL NICKEL NICKEL NICKEL NICKEL N

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, ALL the BENEFICIAL TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, ALL the BENEFICIAL INTEREST of the New Liangynog Lead Mining Company (Limited) in the LLANGYNOG LEAD MINES, comprising all the valuable, productive, and extensive mines, veins, beds of lead, ores of lead, and other metals and minerals known collectively as the Liangynog Lead Mines, and in the reservoir, water-supply rights, easements, and interests thereto belonging, situate in the several parishes of Liangynog, Lianrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, Hirnant, and Pennant, in the county of Montgomery; and also the WHOLE of the movable PLANT and MACHINERY of the said company.

The Liangynog Lead Mines have been a highly productive and dividend-paying property.

The Liangynog Lead Mines have been a nignly productive and considerable quantoproperty.

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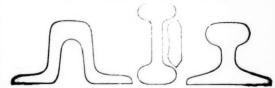
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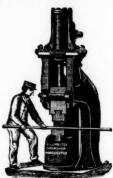
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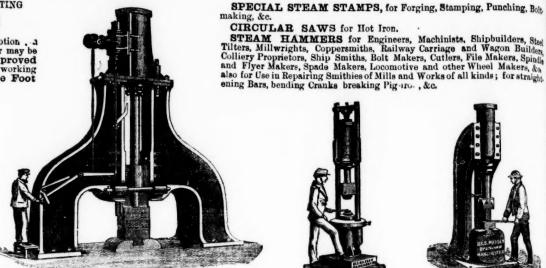
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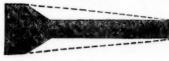
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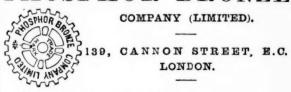
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Suce Great Wheal Yor, t, c, Helston't. 41 12 6 34 75 75 15 19 8 0 2 6 Jure 1872 6400 Green Hurth t, Durham 0 6 0 3 23 3 112 0 0 4 0 00ct. 1874 50000 Growninon, Cardigan 2 0 0 53 53 65 65 1876	10000 Dubby Syke, J. Durham*	50 Chatterley Iron Co. [L.]
9830 Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, t	8 .0 East Goginan, I, Cardigan 2 0 0 2 2 2 6000 East Tywarnhaile, c, St. Agnes 0 10 0 34 34 34 8 .00 East Van, t, Llanddoes* 5 0 0 84 7 7½ 2 0000 Elgar,* s-t, Cardiganshire 1 0 0 14 1 14	20 Darlington Iron Co. [L.] 10 0 0 39 50 Davy Brothers [L.] 22 10 0 99 5 Diamond Fuel Co. [L.] 5 0 0 92 22 Fibbw Vala Co. [L.] 5 0 0 92
25000 hillance, 4, 11 persry	5000 Frank Mills, I, Christow	20 Darlington Iron Co. [L.] 10 0 0 98 50 Davy Brothers [L.] 22 14 0 0 98 5 Diamond Fuel Co. [L.] 5 0 0 0 98 32 Ebbw Vale Co. [L.] 29 0 0 0 3 100 Fox, Samuel, and Co. [L.] 80 0 0 0 1 100 General Mining Ass. [L.] (£1 returned) 9 0 0 35 20 Great Western Coni Co. [L.] 17 0 0 35 2 Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.] 2 0 0 1 15 Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.] 11 0 0 1
5120 Lovell, 7, Wendron 0 10 0	3950 Gawton, c, Tavistock 4 3 6 4 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	2 Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.] 2 0 0 15 Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.] 11 0 0 4 50 Knowles, Andrew, and Sons [L.] 17 0 0 4
North Busy, c, Chartenater		50 Knowles, Andrew, and Sons [L.] 17 0 0 38 10 Llay Hall Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.] 10 0 0 10 5 Littledean Woodside Coll, Co., [L.] 5 0 0 50 Llyunt, Ogmore, & Tondu Co., [L.] 5 0 0 0 35 10 Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.] 8 5 0 15
2000 North Heudre, t, wates 12 20 - 413 0 0 12 0 sept. 1878 27855 Old Treburgett, *s-l, ordinary shares 1 0 0 - 0 0 9 0 0 9 Feb. 1874 2858 Old Treburgett, *s-l, ordinary shares 1 0 0 - 34 34 35 0 1 44 0 0 6. July 1874 8000 Penhalls, t, 8t. Agnes 3 0 0 24 25 15 24 3 13 6 0 2 0 July 1874 45793 Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap 2 0 3 5 5 7 3 0 2 8 0 0 8 Nov. 1875 12300 Phomix, & W. Phomix, t, c, Link, § 3 4 9 44 4 44 2 2 6 6 0 4 0 Nov. 1872	1 0000 Gold, g, Merionethshire	Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L.] 10 00 79
8000 Penhalls, t, 8t. Agnes 3 0 0 2% 2% 2% 1% 13 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 10 15 15 0 4 5 19 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	9500 Great Pant-y-Pydew, I, Holywell 2 0 0 — 6000 Gt. Wheat Eleanor, t, North Bovey. 1 0 0 3 2 3 13000 Grosvenor, I, Holywell (£1 sh.) 0 7 0 —	10 Midland Iron Co. [L.]
12000 Prince Patrick, *s.*, Isoly well 100 — 014 0.0 1 3. Jan. 1876 1120 Providence, t, Leiaut \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 186 6 7 224 224 104 12 6.0 10 0. 8ept. 1872 12000 Reman Gravels, t, Sutop* 7 10 0 144/2 134/3 134/6 13 0.0 8 6.0 0ct. 1872 6128 South Caradon, c, St. Cleer 1 5 0 120 110 120 784 0 0.3 0 0. Jan. 1877 6128 South Condurrow, t,c, Cambornel 6 8 6 6 64/6 6 6/2 2 8 0.0 4 0. Jan. 1877 10000 So. Pr. Patrick, *s.*(S000 sl. issued) 1 0 0 — 07 0.0 1 0.0 0ct. 1876 12000 Tankerville, t, Saiop* 6 0 9 8 5/4 8/3 4 17 0 0 5 0. Dec. 1876 6600 Timeroft, c, P. Pool. Illewant 9 0 0 2014 19 20 49 18 6 0 5 0. Nov. 1876	10000 Harchope Gill,** t, Durham (£1 sh.), 0 5 0 1 ½ 1 6400 Harwood, *, Durham 0 15 0 1 ½ 1 5 00 Hush Eisteddfod Minera,* t 2 2 0 0 20 Islay,* t, Scotland 28 0 0 50 45 50	100 Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (8 p. c. pref.) 100 0 0 19 1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron
6128 South Condurrow, t,c, Camborne I 6 8 6 6½. 6 6½ 2 6 0 0 4 0 Jan. 1877 1000 So. Pr. Patrick, * st. (8000 sl. issued) 1 0 0 0 7 0 0 1 0 0 ct. 1876 12000 Tankerville, l, Saiop* 6 0 0 9 8½ 8¾ 4 17 0 0 5 0 Dec. 1876 6000 Timeroft, c, t, Pool, Illegan† 9 0 0 20½ 19 20 49 18 6 0 5 0 Nov. 1876	d000 Killifreth, t, Chacewater	1 Norton Green Coal Co. [L]
18000 Van, i, Llanidioes 4 5 0 40 35 57 19 19 6 0 18 0 Dec. 1876 \$900 W. Chiverton, i, Perranzabuloe† 12 10 0 19 1876 1974 55 0 0 0 10 0 Jan, 18.7 1788 w. Podius St. Dw.	12000 Ladwell, '' (, Salop pref., ll. each. 0 5 0. 3/4. 1 1/4 12 09 Ditto, 10 per cent. pref., ll. each. 0 5 0. 3/4. 1/4 3/4 2000 Leadhills, '' (, Lanarkshire 6 0 0. 6/4. 6/4 6/4 6/4 12 000 Levant, c, t, St. Just. 9 6 8 2000 Levant, c, t, St. Just. 9 2000 Levant, c, t, St. Just. 9 2000 Levant, c, t, St. Just. 9 2000 Levant, c, Lev	35 Palmer's Shipbullding and Iron [L.] 25 0 0 16 1 0 Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]
512 West Tolgus, c, Redruth	15000 Llanlivery Cons., t, c, ars, Llanliv. 1 0 0 1½ 1½ 25000 Llanthaladr, t, Montgomery 2 0 0 25000 Llantwst. d, Carnarvon 2 0 0 354 3½ 254 15000 Llwyn Teify, s, t, Cardigan 1 0 0	50 Phenix Bessemer Co. [L.]
1024 When Ediza Consols 7, St. Austell 25 0 0 10 0 0 4 0 0 Feb. 1876	8000 Mediyn Moor, t, Wendron	100 Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L.] 100 0 0 50 Ditto New 10 0 0 100 Shotts Iron Co. [L.] 10 0 0 10 100 Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L.] 55 0 0 10 10 50 Silkschoe & Dodwort Cl. & Iron [L.] 27 0 0 0 0
6000 Wheal Prussia, t, Redruth 200 200 53 . 44 44 0 30 0 20 Dec. 1878	4000 Nanty, l, Montgomeryshire 100 1	100 Sheepbridge Iron and Coal (L.)
FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.	15000 Nascent Copper*	50 Silkstone & Dodworth Cl. & Iron[L.] 27 0 0 16* 20 Skerne Ironworks [L.] 20 0 0 134 50 Somorrostro Iron Co. [L.] 50 0 0 0 134 20 South Wales Coal Co. [L.] 17 00 10 100 Stareley Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 60 0 0 334 100 Ditto ditto New 10 0 0 38 20 South Cleveland Ironworks [L.] 20 0 0 38 20 South Cleveland Ironworks [L.] 20 0 0 0 38 10 Swansea Valley Steam Coll. Co. [L.] 6 0 0
10000 Wye Valley, Montgomery* 2 10 0 2 1/3 2 00 0 10 8 0 2 9 Mar. 1872	3000 New Chiverton, 7, Ferranzaouloe 6 0 0 6½ 6½ 6½ 0½ 20000 New Consols, 5,a, Stoke Chimsland 3 0 0 1½ 1½ 1½ 8000 New Dolcoath, t. c, Camborne 8 0 0 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 20000 New East Foxdle, s.l. 181e of Man. 0 15 0	1 to Thames Iron Company 100 0 0
00000 C Connen Minima #4 C- 4 C	10000 New North Pool * c Illoren 3 0 0 9 11/2	50 Tredegar Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 12 0 0 5 25 Ditto B. shares 25 0 0 2 20 Ulverston Mining Co. (L.] 12 0 0 14 1 United Bituminous Collieries [L.] 1 0 0 15
2000 Capt Copper aming, 180. Africa. 7 0 0 40 54 1 0 0 8 0 0 2 6 4 4 1 0 0 6 1876 40000 Capt Copper aming, 180. Africa. 7 0 0 40 54 1 0 0 8 0 0 2 6 4 4 1 0 0 6 1876 18000 Chicago, s, Utali	5000 New St. Agnes, * f. St. Agnes 5 0 0 54 6 54 8200 New South Merllyn , Fiint 210 0 4 6 North Cornwall , Cornwall 5 0 0 54 5 54 17000 North Laxey, * Isle of Man 2 0 0 11/6 7/6 1 20000 North Prince Patrick, * i, Holywell 1 0 0 14 1 14 1000 North Roseware, G. Winter 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	10 Vancouver Coal [L.] 6 0 0 pr
00000 Don Pedro North del Rey*1 0 16 0 34 15 34 2 5 9 0 2 0Mar. 1872 28500 Eberhardt and Autora, s, Nevada*1 10 0 0 9½ 9½. 10½ 1 8 0 0 3 0 Dec. 1876 50000 Emma, s, s, Utah 20 0 0 75 \$7 55 3 12 0 0 6 0 Dec. 1872 70000 English and Australian, c† 8. Aust. 2 10 0 1 % 1½. 1½ 1½ 2 18 9 0 2 0 Mar. 1876	8000 North Treleigh Wood, t. Redruth 1 0 0 11/ 1 11/	50 Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.]
25000 Fortuna, I, Spain*†	5936 North Treakerby, c, St. Agnes 3 17 10. — 200 North Wheal Towan, t, c, Illogan 1 19 6 —	10 Whitehaven Iron Co. [L.]
20000 Gold Kun, Aya 1 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 4 Oct. 1872	6400 Oola Hills, * s /, Limerick	WAGON COMPANIES,
68000 Kapunda Mining Co. Australia† 1 3 0 0 2 4 0 0 8 0 1 4 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	12902 Partys Mointain, c, Anglesea 3 0 0. 24 22 24 4000 Pate cy Bridge, l, Yorkshire 8 0 0. 3 2 3 6000 Pedian drea Consols, l, Redruth 5 0 0. 534 54 54 6000 Pedian drea Consols, t, Redruth 5 0 0. 6 536 6 54 6 6000 Pennant, l, bar, North Wales 5 0 0. 6 536 6	10 Birmingham Wagon Co. [L.] 10 0 0 202 20 British Wagon Co. [L.] 10 0 0 3 20 Sheffield Wagon Co. [L.] 15 0 0 4 10 Yorkshire Wagon Co. [L.] 10 0 0 49
5000 Mountain Chief, s, Utah*	6900 Pennant, i, odr., North Wales* 5 0 0 6 5½ 6 12000 Pennerley, i, Biropeline* 2 0 0 1½ ½ ½ % 12000 Plynlimmon, i, Lianidices* 2 0 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ 6 648 Polrose, t, Breage	10 Yorkshire Wagon Co. [L.]
10000 Pontgibaud, s-l, Francet 20 0 0 22 20 22 23 1 1 1 11 1 1 1 Nov. 1878		TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.
8000 Scotlish Austral. Mining Co., New. 0 5 0 74 74 56 17½ percent Nov. 1878 112500 Serra Buttes, g. California*† 2 0 0 1½ 14 1½ 1 16 0 2 0 Oct. 1878 6000 South Aurors, s. Nevada* 5 0 0 36 ½ 35 0 14 2 0 2 0 Nov. 1878	8000 Relistian Consols, c, Gwinear	10 Brazilian Submarine 10 0 0 63 20 Direct United States Cab'e 20 0 0 11% 10 Eastern 10 0 0 63 10 East. Exten., Australia and China 10 0 0 73
#253660 St. John del Rey** (£6 stock and muittples dealt in)	3:000 Russell, st., Swymbridge	10 Great Northern 10 0 0 7 25 Indo-European 25 0 0 18 10 Mediterranean Extension 10 0 0 2
15000 Western Andes, s, New Granada 5 0 0 12 per cent, per an July 1876 21000 W. Prussian 5500 pref. sh. 10l. paid) 10 0 0 11½ 11 11½ 0 18 0 0 8 0 Sept. 1876	12000 So. Bwadrain, s.l., Llanbadarnfawr. 0 10 0 5 00 Routh Carn Brea. c. t. Illogan 3 10 0 ½ ½ ½ 6001 So. Cwmystwith, l. Cardiganshire. 2 0 0 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 000 Bouth Darren, l. Cardigan* 110 0	8 Reuters 8 0 0 11 8tk. Submarine 100 0 0 220 220 1 10 West India and Panama 10 0 0 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 22
NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES. Pant. Last Pr. Cios. Pr. Last Cali. Socio Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria* 2 10 0 Sept. 1872 Edit Pr. Cios. Pr. Last Cali. Pully pd. Pully pd. Pully pd. Pully pd. Pully pd.	12000 South Lisburne, l. bl. Cardigan* 0 12 6	
10000 Australian Central, g* (also 6000 deferred shares)	6000 South Rosear, t, c, Camborne	MISCELLANEOUS, Stk. Atlantic and Great Western Leased Lines, Rental Trust
50000 Braganza g	937 South Wheat Croffy, c, Hiegan 36 10 10, 16 15 13 450 8 eath Wh. Frances, c, Hiogan 7 4 4 3/4 1 422 Spearn Moor, t, Penzance; 46 17 9 6 00 8t. Lawrence, Amai. t, Flintshire* 2 0 0 6 00 8t. Lawrence, Amai. t, Flintshire* 2 0 0 34/2 34/2 34/2 1000 8t. Patrick, t, Halkin, Holywell* 1 0 0 14/2 14/2 14/2 14/2 14/2 14/2 14/2 14/2	Lines, Rental Trust 100 0 0, 49 25 Austral: Mort. Land and Finance [L.] 5 0 0, 4 25 Australian Agricultural 21 10 0, 98 10 Avonside Engine (L.] 7 0 0, 4 8tk. Baltimore and Olio, 6 per cent. 100 0 0, 19
50152 Chontales, 9, 8, Nicaragua** 16000 Condex of Chili, 1-1 16000 Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California* 6 0 0 5½ 4½ 6½ Fully pd. 16000 Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California* 6 0 0	10:00 St. Patrick, ', Halkin, Holywell* 1 0 0. 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 6:00 Success, &c. ', Derb. (12,00)., called 1 0 0. — 2½ 2 ½ 15:00 Sunnyside, ' I, Durham 2 0 0. 2½ 2 2½	Stk. Cent. of New Jersey Con. Mort 100 0 0 75
40000 Holoombe Valley, 9. California 1 0 0 1½ 1½ 2 Fully pd. 20000 Holoombe Valley, 9. California 1 0 0 2 July 1813 6000 Hornachos, 2-1, £10 shares Spain 10 0 0 12½ 13½ 13½ 13½ 13% Jan. 1874 20000 Imperial Brazilian Collieros, Brazil 5 0 0	30000 Talyhont, s.l. Talyhont 1 0 01, 1111/1 1111/1 111111111111111111111	25 City of London Real Property [L.] 12 0 0 3/ 26 Copper Miners of Eng. (7 p. c. p. c.) 26 0 0 16 5 Credit Foncier of England [L.] 5 0 0 16 6 Diamond Rock Boring 4 1 1 0 1 15 English and Foreign Credit 8 0 0 17
10,000 f. X. L., g, s, California*	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16 Fore Street Warehous [L]
2500 Lanestoes, 't. z. Visceys, Spain (£2 shares) 115 0 11½ 10½ 11½ 11½ Fully pd. 25000 Maiabar, g, Colombia* (£7165 issued) 115 0 54 ½ 54 Fully pd. 26000 Malpaso, g, Colombia* (£7165 issued) 1 0 0 54 ½ 55 Fully pd. 26000 Menzenberg, c, Honnef, Germany* 5 5 0 Fully pd. 2600 Monte Loreto, g, c, Italy* 5 0 0 Fully pd. 2580 New Bensberg, t, J. Germany* 5 0 0 Fully pd.	12000 Trethellan, F-1, Crantock"	1 Glaisdale Whinstone Quarry 1 0 0
458 New Bensberg, 1, 1, Germany 5 0 0 — Fully rd 6500 New Quebrada, c, Venezueia* 5 0 0 par Nov. 1876 65000 New Quebrada, c, Venezueia* 5 0 0 a 4 334 4 Fully pd.	25000 Unity Wood, f, c, Kenwyn 4 5 6 56 14 56 20000 Van Consols, l, Llanidloes 2 10 0 24 25 25 25	10 Huntington Copper and Sul. Co. 9 0 0 88 Etc. Illinois Central, \$100 shares 100 6 0 10 Stc. Illinois & St. Louis Bridge, 1st Mort. 100 0 0 9 Stc. Illinois Cent. Smiting Fund, 5 p. cent. 100 0 0 5 Stc. Illinois Cent. Smiting Fund, 5 p. cent. 100 0 0 5
3000 Oregon, '9, Oregon, U.S. (preference shares) 4 0 0 4% 4 4% Sept. 1875 50000 Panulcino, c, Chili+1 £80000 desentures) 4 0 0 1% 1% 1% Fully pd. 50000 Panulcino, c, Chili+1 £80000 desentures) 4 0 0 1% 1% 1% Fully pd.		8tk. Ditto, 6 per cent
	12500 West Combinantin, s.f., North Devon 1 0 0 3/4 2/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3	80k. Illinois Cent. Sinking rund, 5 p. cent. 100 0 0 ., 101 81k. Ditto, 6 per cent. 100 0 0 ., 101 7½ Imperial Credit [L] 7 10 0 .7½ 10 Ditto, Burplus Certificate 10 0 0 8kk. Lehigh Val. Con. Mort., A, 6, p. cent. 100 0 0 \$5 10 Milner's Safe [L] 10 0 0 \$5 25 National Discount [L] 5 0 0 \$5 8tk. N. Cent. Rail. Con. Mort., 6 per cent. 10 0 0 \$7 8tk. N. Cent. Rail. Con. Mort., 6 per cent. 10 0 0 \$7
2000 Russia Copper, Orenburg and Ufa*+ 10 0 0 2 1/2 1/2 2 2/2 1/2 2 1/2	10000 West Llangynog, s.i., Montyomery. 2 0 0	6 Patent Gunpowder Company
\$0000 Tecoma, s, Utah* 2 0 0	50000 West Milwr, s.t., Flint 1 0 0 - 7 12000 West Father, Flint 1 0 0 - 7 12000 West Father, Flint 1 0 0 - 7 1400 West Father, Flint 1 0 0 - 7 1400 West Father, Flint 1 0 0 - 7 1400 West Father, Flint 1 0 0 - 7 1400 West Father, Flint 1 0 0 - 7 1400 West Father, Flint 1 0 0 - 7 1400 West Father, Flint 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8tk. Pennsyl Gen. Mort. 6 p. cent., 1910, 100 0 0 0, 100 8 8tk. Ditto, Con. Sink. Fund, 6 p. ct., 1905 100 0 0 98 8tk. Scottish Aust. Investment Company, 100 0 0 75 8tk. Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference
40000 Yorke Peninsula, c. South Australia Preference	15060 West Tressven * c t Gwenner	10 8liber Light (ord. sh.) 10 0 0 20 8uez Canal shures 20 0 0 12 Telegraph Construc. & Mainte. (L.) 12 0 0 27
FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, AND TRUSTS.	2000 West Wheal Peevor, t, Reiruth 0 10 0 13425, 234, 630 West Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet 47 0 0 30 274, 30 6000 Wheal Agar, c, Illogan	5 Ditto, Second Bonus Three per Cents 10 Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Co
Argentine, 1868, 6 per cent	6000 Wheal Crebor, c, Tayistock 4 1 0 3½ 3 3½	blanda: el. coni: e. copper: g. gold: L. lead: s. silve:
Oity of Providence, 5 p.e. coupon bonds 94 96 Do., 1872, 4th issue 52 17 Bg.ptian, 1862, 7 per cent. 50 51 Peruvian, 1870, 6 per cent. 18 19	8409 Wheal Emms, t, c, Buckfastleigh 1 10 0 — 5.172 Wheal Graville, c, Camborne* 1 18 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	* Limited Liability Companies: † quoted on the Stock 5 have paid dividends.
Do., 1888, 7 per cent. 51½, 52½ Do. 1873, 5 per cent. 18 19 Do., 7 per cent., V.M.L. 65 70 Kuseian, 5½ per cent. L. Mort. 73 75 Do., 8 per cent. guar 77 78 Spanish, Quicksliver Mort. 5 cent. 92 94 Do., 7 per cent., K.M.L. 28 39 United States Mort., 6 per c.nt. 22 94	3000 Wheal Peevor, t, Refruth 6 7 6 4½, 4½, 4½, 12000 Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock 1 0 0 34 ½ 34, 4½, 466 Wheal Unv, t, s, Redruth 12 6 6 2½, 1½, 2 480 White Cliff, t, Llanrwst 4 0 0 4 4	London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and publication; English (the proprietors), at their office, Street, E.C., where all communications are recommended.
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